

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 65.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1836.

[PRICE 6D.]

COPPER MINE AND MACHINERY FOR SALE. with immediate possession.—To be sold, by Tender, the WHEAL PROSPECT COPPER MINES AND MATERIALS thereon, as they now stand, situated near Hayle. The Engine is a fifty-inch cylinder, and nearly new, with eighty fathoms of eight and nine-inch pumps.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Adventurers will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of November, in the counting-house on the Mines, at eleven o'clock of the afternoon, for receiving Tenders; and any further information required can be had, on application to the Agents on the Mines; or, if by letter, to Mr. Parry, Hayle, Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December next, at the ANGEL INN, in the Borough of Holston, at four o'clock in the afternoon, ONE EIGHTH PART OF SHARE of and in the great CONSOLIDATED MINES, in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, together with the like part and share of and in all Tin, Copper, Engines, Machinery, and Materials of and belonging to the said Mines.

Particulars, application may be made (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Bayliss and Hills, Solicitors, Holston.

SOUTH POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the South Polgooth Mining Company will be held on the MINE, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Twelve o'clock. It is particularly requested that those who cannot attend will deposit their shares to act for them.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The stated Half-yearly MEETING of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of December next, at 4, Dame-street, Dublin, Nov. 14.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are hereby referred to the Advertisement of the 28th Oct. and requested that the period allowed for the PAYMENT of the present CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share, will EXPIRE on the 1st of DECEMBER next. The new Scrip Shares are now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company.

WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share is now made on the Scrip of the above Company, to be paid within Thirty Days from the 24th of November instant (that is, on or before the 24th of December next), either to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, of 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or, to Mr. Henry Grylls, of Redru h, Cornwall, the Secretary of the said Company, who are authorized to enter the payment of such Call on the Scrip. Moreover, a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company is hereby called, to be held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, on Monday, the 12th of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders, provided for by the regulations annexed to the prospectus issued on the formation of this Company, will be held at the chambers of Messrs. Whishaw, 1, South-square, Gray's Inn, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, inst., at twelve for one o'clock; when rules, regulations, and provisions, prepared for the management of the Company, in lieu of a deed of settlement, will be submitted for the approval of the shareholders.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders are hereby informed, that at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, to be held on the 21st inst., the Chair will be taken at TWO o'clock precisely, instead of ONE o'clock, as originally advertised.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the Shares of this Company has been made payable, on or before the 30th inst., at Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street. The Bankers' Receipt, with the Scrip Certificate, to be brought to the Office of the Company, that the payment may be duly certified.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that a CALL of TWO POUNDS per Share is now made, payable on the 21st DECEMBER next, and that any Shares upon which the said Call is not paid within Thirty days from that date, will be liable to Forfeiture.

WEST TRESAVEAN MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital of the Company will be in course of PAYMENT, at their offices, 19, Austin-frirs, every Wednesday and Friday after the 15th of November. The Dividend on shares presented on a Wednesday will be paid the following Friday, and those presented on a Friday will be paid on the following Wednesday, between the hours of Twelve and Three o'clock. Shares sent from the country will be returned to the agents for delivery, with the Dividend, within ten days after the receipt of them.

ELKSTONE and RYLEDGE COPPER MINING COMPANY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share. BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., Birch-lane, London; and the Commercial Banking Company, Liverpool. Notice is hereby given, that applications for shares and prospectuses are received by Mr. John Dangerfield, 20, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Frederick Barry, 7, Bir chin-lane, London; and by Mr. William W. Mortimer, 10, Exchange Chambers, Liverpool. Mr. David Holt, share broker, Ducie-place, Manchester; and that unless such applications are forthwith made, the shares will be wholly appropriated.

ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO POUNDS per share will be paid to the holders of certificates in this Company, at the office of the Association, 24, Austin-frirs, on and after the 25th November inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The Proprietors are required to leave their certificates at the office for examination, three clear days before the day of payment.

PENOLLS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that at a Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day at the North and South American Coffee-house, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—That the Directors of the Penolls Gold Mining Company do, and they are hereby required, to convene a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be held at the earliest convenience, for the purpose of considering of and determining on the forfeiture of such Shares on which any Call or Calls may then remain unpaid, or to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement may point out for such purpose; and that at such meeting the necessary measures be then adopted for the Election of new Gentlemen to fill the vacant offices in the Direction, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Thomas Hammond, J. Minoy, James Wall, and T. B. Horsey, and to determine on active prosecution of the works in such manner as may appear to the meeting to be desirable.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—TAKE NOTICE, that the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor has been pleased this day, on application made to him, in a cause of Vigers and another v. Lord Audley and others, to order that an INJUNCTION DO FORTHWITH ISSUE to restrain the Defendants, the Directors of the said Company, from making, signing, sealing, or issuing any Bill or Bills of Exchange, Promissory Note or Notes, or other Negotiable Security or Securities, binding or pledging the West Cork Mining Company to the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, to or on account of the said Lord Audley or otherwise; and also restraining the said Lord Audley, his servants and agents, from accepting or taking any such Bill or Bills, or Notes, or other Security or Securities.—29th October, 1836.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the West Cork Mining Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, THIS DAY (Saturday), the 19th of Nov. instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, in order to take into consideration the propriety of REMOVING the PRESENT CHAIRMAN and DIRECTORS, and for appointing others in their stead, and for general purposes.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—Established by Act of Parliament. "I am of opinion, that there is no power to call a Special General Meeting except by the Directors, in the manner specified in ss. 29, 30, of the Act; and, therefore, that the Meeting called without their authority for the 19th instant, is illegal."

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a special General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on the 12th of November, in order to confirm the resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 24th October, the following resolutions were unanimously confirmed, viz:—

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the East Wheal Brothers Mining Company hereby give notice, that the CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per Share on the 20th January last, has not been paid on the Certificates mentioned at foot, and the parties holding the same are requested forthwith to pay the above Call at the Office of the Company, and to exchange their Certificates for Scrip.

No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.
4	131 to 200	76	338 to 440	124	2529 to 2538
5	251 to 300	80	3044 to 3132	146	2719 to 2728
12	306 to 380	84	3144 to 3172	148	2724 to 2728
13	381 to 405	85	3174 to 3180	150	2729 to 2738
27	406 to 1825	86	3184 to 3190	161	2734 to 2738
28	1826 to 1875	87	3194 to 3230	162	2739 to 2748
35	1876 to 2003	88	3234 to 3240	163	2744 to 2748
36	2004 to 2028	91	3244 to 3248	164	2749 to 2758
39	2029 to 2035	92	3259 to 3263	165	2754 to 2758
40	301 to 324	93	3264 to 3268	166	2759 to 2763
45	401 to 420	94	3269 to 3273	167	2764 to 2768
48	461 to 480	100	3279 to 3283	168	2769 to 2778
52	51 to 30	101	3284 to 3288	169	2774 to 2778
63	131 to 149	107	331 to 339	172	2784 to 2788
64	141 to 150	109	331 to 335	174	2784 to 2788
71	511 to 515	110	235 to 240	175	2784 to 2788
72	516 to 520	111	241 to 245	176	2784 to 2788
73	521 to 525	114	2459 to 2468	191	3331 to 3369
75	531 to 535	123	2519 to 2528		

A NEW AND IMPROVED GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. and a large portion of SCOTLAND, as far North as Dundee and Forfar; showing also the Inland Navigation by means of Rivers and Canals, with their elevation in feet above the level of Sea; together with all the Railroads and principal Roads.

DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.—At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Dunstanville Memorial, held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, on Monday, the 14th November, 1836, pursuant to adjournment from the 4th of September last.

The Right Hon. Lord BOSCAWEN ROSE, in the chair. The resolutions of the meeting held on the 18th September, and the report of the select committee presented to that meeting, having been read, It was resolved, That this meeting be highly sensible of the pains which have been taken by the gentlemen to whom the question of the appropriation of the Dunstanville Fund has been referred; and that the thanks of the meeting be offered to them for the report they have made thereon.

W. M. TWEDDY, Secretary. Amount actually advertised £207 2 6 Rev. V. F. Vyvyan 5 0 Capt. Nicholas Vivian, South Wheal Dore 2 0 Ninety-two miners working in East Cornwall Mines 2 0 Eighty-six ditto ditto in the Charlestown United ditto 3 0

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.—The Directors give notice, that sums of money under £1000, lodged on deposit by parties having current accounts or not, are allowed interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, provided they remain in the Bank, or at any of its Branches, for one month. Sums above £1000 deposited of interest are subject to a special agreement.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS, at their temporary Offices, No. 29, Coleman-street, on the 21st instant.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE RAILWAY.—The holders of the remaining Scrip in this undertaking, are hereby informed, that the RETURN of THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS (out of 40s. paid) per Share, will continue to be made at the Office, 4, Old Jewry, on Monday the 21st, and on Friday the 24th inst., from Twelve to Three o'clock; and after that date on any Saturday, at the same hours, by Mr. Crofts, J. Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

LONDON and GREENWICH RAILWAY FARES.—1st class carriage 1s. 6d. 2d class ditto 0 9 3d class ditto 0 6 Free Tickets (not transferable) may be had at the Company's offices, 28, Cornhill—1st class carriage 4s. per quarter. 2d class ditto 3 3 3d class ditto 2 3

TO THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—ANTI-DRY ROT COM-PANY.—KYAN'S PATENT for the Preservation of Timber, Canvas, Cordage, &c., from Dry-rot, Mildew, and Decay.—The Directors beg leave to announce to Shipowners, &c., that the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping have issued directions for the surveyors to certify, and have ordered the mark K. P. (Kyan's Patent) to be entered against the ship's name in the register-book, as a distinctive mark to all vessels built of timbers prepared according to Kyan's Patent. The Directors will grant licenses to shipbuilders for Tanks on their own premises. Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary, 2, Lamp-street-square, Leadenhall-street.

COMMERCIAL RAILWAY, LONDON and BLACKWALL.—Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATION is intended to be made to PARLIAMENT, in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a BILL to extend the line of the Commercial Railway from the terminus of the said railway, as at present authorized to be made near the Minories, in the parishes of St. Botolph Without Aldgate, and St. Mary Whitechapel, otherwise St. Mary Matfelion, in the City of London, and county of Middlesex, respectively, to or near a certain building, commonly known as the East India House, situate in Leadenhall street, in the parish of St. Peter in Cornhill and St. Andrew Undershaft, in the said City, and also to purchase and hold lands for the purpose of the said extended line of railway and for all proper drains, works, and conveniences in connection therewith; which said extended line, works, and conveniences are intended to be situate in, or to pass from, through, or into the several parishes of St. Mary Whitechapel, otherwise St. Mary Matfelion, in the county of Middlesex, and St. Botolph Without Aldgate, St. Olave Hart-street, Allhallows Barking, St. Katharine Coleman, Allhallows, Staining Mark-lane, St. Gabriel Fenchurch, St. Dunstan in the East, St. Dionis Backchurch, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Peter in Cornhill, in the said City of London, or some of them.

WHEAL MARY CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY, CORNWALL. Capital £20,000, in Shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 per Share, one-half to be paid on subscribing, the remainder on the issue of Scrip.

Wheal Mary was worked from the year 1626 to 1830, and was prematurely abandoned in consequence of the death of Charles Carpenter, Esq., of Modburyham-house, who held about seven-eighths of the whole. The workings during that period were exceedingly productive, although of limited extent, being confined almost exclusively to one only of the many copper lodes known to exist; the machinery employed not being deemed sufficient to under-water the Mine, if worked on a more extensive scale.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
GLYN NEDD IRON COMPANY.Capital £100,000.
To be raised in 2000 shares of £50 each. Payable by instalments.

DIRECTORS.

Rees Williams, Esq., Aberpergwm.
James Wirtell Lyon, Esq., Spring-gardens, London.
Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheda.
Edward Protheroe, Esq., Jun., Hill-house, Newnam.
BANKERS—Glamorganshire Banking Company, Neath.
SOLICITORS—Mr. William Llewellyn, Neath.

ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS—Messrs. William Brough and Son.

The object of this company is to erect works for making and manufacturing iron, from the iron ore and bituminous coal lying under the Blaengwrach estate, in the vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, containing about 800 acres, abounding in the richest iron ore, and about 500 acres of bituminous coal, well adapted to the making and manufacturing of iron.

The property is closely adjoining, and is connected with the Neath canal, by a railway. The distance over the canal to the port of Neath is eleven miles, to the port of Swansea fifteen miles; to both the transit is easy and cheap.

The iron ore is now, and has been for some time, in the course of profitable working, for the partial supply of Neath Abbey iron-works. The beds of iron ore, equal to sixty-nine inches, are computed to yield upwards of twelve millions of tons.

There are four proved veins of bituminous coal, available by level, the total thickness of which veins is fifteen feet six inches, which are computed to yield four millions of tons. There are also three other veins of bituminous coal known to be under the Blaengwrach estate, which have not yet been proved.

A quantity of coal worked from the bituminous vein has been coked, and the coke has been made use of in the Gladley's iron-furnace, under the superintendence of Mr. W. W. Wayne, with the most satisfactory results.

There are erected upon the property thirty-five cottages for workmen, agent's house, office, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, storehouses, stables, &c. The whole, with the farms of Blaenleirch and Sellar, is held under lease, of which eighty-three years are now unexpired. The reserved rent by the lease for the bituminous coal is £50 per annum, and for the iron ore also £50 per annum. The royalty or galeage on the coal is 6d. per ton, on the iron ore 1s. per ton.

There is a long suspense account for royalties on the iron ore, not worked, the reserved rent on which has been paid, which advantage will vest in the company. The company are offered a most eligible site for the erection of furnaces and mills, with sufficient room for the deposition of slag, and every kind of rubbish, at a nominal rent, and for a term co-existent with the Blaengwrach lease. The proprietor taking his remuneration for the occupation of the land, by a small tonnage-rate to be paid him for the conveyance of materials along a railroad on his estate, laid down at a very considerable expense by the present lessees.

Limestone can be procured from the Dinas Mountain, to which there is a communication already open to the public by tramroad and canal, and also from the parts of Neath and Swansea, to both which places it is brought by vessels as ballast.

From the calculations of persons of experience in the manufacture of iron, to whom the situation has been long known, pig iron of the best quality can be made on this spot, and delivered on board either at Swansea or Neath under £3 per ton, thus enabling the company to compete with existing establishments under any depression of the trade.

It is proposed to form a company with a capital of £100,000, in 2000 shares of £50 each, for the purpose of purchasing the lease and erections, the right of working out the reserved rent on the iron ore, and for erecting four blast-furnaces and rolling mills, with other appendages, for the making and manufacturing of iron.

A provisional arrangement has been made with the lessees for the purchase of their interest, at a sum of £1000. The purchase to be made in the name of trustees as the directors shall think advisable.

The concerns of the company are to be under the management of the directors (of whom three are to be a quorum), and will be regulated by a deed limiting the liability of the shareholders, as between themselves, to the amount paid up on each share, and containing all such clauses as counsel appointed by the directors shall think advisable.

The directors, previous to the execution of the deed of settlement, are to have power to fill up vacancies occasioned by death or retirement, or to add to their number.

A deposit of £1 per share will be required at the time of application, £4 per share on the execution of the deed of settlement, and the remainder according to the decision of the directors. Two months' notice will be given of any call, which will not at any one time exceed £3 per share; and, from the most exact calculations that can be made, it is confidently expected that not more than £0.60 per cent. of the amount of the shares will be required.

The peculiar feature of the property here described is, that for a comparatively very moderate outlay, it offers advantages that must ensure a profit equal to that of works to be purchased or formed at an enormous expense. The leases, owing to peculiar circumstances, are contracted for at a very small sum.

The property in respect of iron ore and bituminous coal is a maiden one, yet the minerals are won and ready for working.

The situation is unrivalled, affording the most desirable facility and cheapness of communication with the two ports of Swansea and Neath. The accommodation of railroads and canals are already provided in the most perfect form.

A personal inspection of the locality would convince even superficial observers of the many signal advantages assembled in one spot, to render this one of the most desirable positions in Great Britain for the proposed object. To those who would avail themselves of actual demonstration of the existence of those favourable circumstances, previous to embarking in the enterprise, every facility will be afforded on application to Mr. W. Rowland, coal-agent, Glyn Nedd.

Applications for shares may be made in writing, postage paid, to Messrs. Sheppard and Starbuck, Spread Eagle-court, Gracechurch-street, London; and to Mr. William Llewellyn, solicitor, Neath; and for further information to Messrs. Brough, mineral surveyors, Neath.

Applications for shares may be made in the following form:—

"I request that you will appropriate and secure to me shares, of £50 each, in the Glyn Nedd Iron Company, subject to the terms contained in the prospectus; and, in consideration of your so doing, I agree, on receiving notice of the allotment, to pay the deposits and to execute the company's deed of settlement in respect of such shares when called on so to do.

Dated this _____ of 186____ [Signature and address.]

"To the Directors of the Glyn Nedd Iron Company."

SOUTH-EASTERN (LONDON AND DOVER) RAILWAY COMPANY.—First General Meeting of the Proprietors. At the General Meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, held, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, at the office of the Company, 10, Coleman-street, London, on Thursday, the 10th November.

PASCOE ST. LEGER GRENPELL, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved:—

1. That the common seal of the Company be affixed to the register of proprietors now produced.

[The seal was accordingly affixed in the presence of the Meeting.]

2. That the report of the Directors named in the Act be now read.

[The report was then read by the Secretary.]

3. It was moved by Howard Ellphinstone, Esq., M.P., seconded by Sir Gregory Lewin, and unanimously resolved, That the report now read be received and adopted, and that the proceedings of this meeting be printed and circulated among the proprietors.

4. It was moved by Robert Willis Blencowe, Jun., Esq., seconded by Aretas Akers, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Directors of the Company until the Half-yearly General Meeting of the said Company, which shall be held in the month of May, 1868, and until others shall be elected in their stead, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament for the incorporation of the Company, viz:—

Mr. George Boddardale	Captain Pringle, R.E.
Mr. James Burton	Mr. John L. Prevost
Mr. H. C. Moreton-Dyer	Mr. David Salomons
Mr. P. S. Leger Grenfell	Mr. John Shewell
Mr. Edmund Halswell	Mr. G. Treherne Thomas
Col. Christ. Hodgson	Mr. Thomas W. Tyndale

5. It was moved by John Williams, Esq., seconded by John H. Turner, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the sum of £1800 annually be allowed to the Directors as a remuneration for their services, to commence from the passing of the Act, and to be divided amongst them in such proportions as they shall determine.

6. It was moved by John Minet Fector, Esq., M.P., seconded by W. Richards, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the Directors be authorised to take such steps as they may in their judgment consider expedient for carrying out the measures recommended in their report, and for obtaining in the next or a future session an integral terminus into London.

7. It was moved by Edmund Halswell, Esq., seconded by John Shewell, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and they are hereby presented, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kadnor, for the zealous and able assistance rendered by his Lordship during the proceedings in Parliament, and for his kindness in consenting to take charge of the bill in its progress through the House of Lords.

8. It was moved by Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., seconded by David Salomons, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Thos. Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Committee, to whom the bill in its progress through the House of Commons was referred, for his constant and unremitting attention on all occasions during the course of proceedings, and to the Members for Dover, the Member for Hythe, the Members for Hastings, the Members for East Sussex, and the other Members of the Committee of the House of Commons, for their constant attendance during the proceedings in Parliament.

9. It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Knox, seconded by H. M. Dyer, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Directors named in the Act, for their great attention to the work, during its earlier stages, and for the ability which they have shown in maturing the plans and carrying the Act through Parliament.

10. It was moved by Henry Charles Moreton-Dyer, Esq., seconded by Aretas Akers, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Messrs. Clutton and Pearson, for their indefatigable and unwearied exertions as solicitors for the bill, and for the sound judgment and success with which they have conducted the legal department of the affairs of the Company.

11. It was moved by Septimus Burton, Esq., seconded by John Williams, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Cubitt, Engineer in chief to the Company, for his able and satisfactory report read at the Meeting this day.

12. It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Robert Willis Blencowe, Jun., Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. Yeats, for the ability with which he has discharged the duties of Secretary to the Company.

P. ST. L. GRENPELL, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was moved by M. A. Goldsmid, Esq., seconded by Septimus Burton, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

J. S. YEATS, Secretary.

SOUTH-WALES.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, COAL MINES, AND OTHER MINERALS.

Is the county of Carmarthen, for Investment or Occupation.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS is instructed to SELL by AUCTION,

on THURSDAY, the 24th November, at the Auction Mart, in London, the

Valuable Freehold Estate of

T. RIMSARAN.

beautifully situated within three miles of the sea, and four miles of the market-towns and SEA-PORTS OF KIDWELLY AND LLANELLY,

and twelve miles from Carmarthen, with which town it communicates by water—consisting of

700 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PASTURE, ARABLE, AND WOOD LAND, the surface alone producing above £700 per annum, with numerous tenements and cottages, all well let.

THE MINERALS CONSIST OF COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE-BRICK CLAY, and Building Stone, and

EXTENDS UNDER THE WHOLE PROPERTY, 700 ACRES; the Minerals under, about 200 acres, besides of adjoining land, are secured to the proprietor of this estate by lease.

The Coal, Iron, and Fire Clay are to an almost exhaustless extent; the Coal in different seams of from eighteen inches to nine feet, being together near 100 feet in thickness; the Coal under the whole has been computed by competent judges to be twenty millions of tons; the Colliery communicates by canals with

THREE DIFFERENT HARBOURS, within four, five, and six miles distance, is worked and workable for ages by level and water balance at very low charges, without steam-engines, and consequently free from the injurious stoppages and other risks to which Collieries worked by machinery are liable from accident or malice. The Coal is of that valuable kind called

ANTHRACITE, or STONE COAL, which is very strong, burns without smoke, and is in great use for Melting and Lime-burning, and lately in demand for Steam and Locomotive Engines. Anthracite is considered stronger than ordinary coal by twenty-five per cent. and more, and is coming into great use in

AMERICA FOR STEAM NAVIGATION AND HOUSEHOLD USE, THE NEW RIVER COMPANY IN LONDON have used it these three years.

The sale has been increasing ever since the Colliery was opened for shipping within the last ten years, and the profitable sale is now about

20,000 TONS A-YEAR.

Capital alone is necessary to DOUBLE THE PRESENT VEND.

The works, canals, and railways are complete, and the cost of the Coal will be diminished by an increased sale.

There is an EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, with suitable offices, and extensive stabling, farm, and out-buildings, all built of stone, with a Threshing Machine and Grist Mill, both worked by a stream of water, which falls by the house from the high ground. The situation is beautiful, commanding very extensive and rich views over sea and land; is altogether a most desirable property, either for investment or residence. The Colliery is not, nor ever will be, any annoyance to the house or grounds.

The estate is well timbered; there are, besides, about 100 acres of Oak and Ash Wood, of about 70 years' growth, affording fine cover for game; and the estate is bounded on one side by a trout-stream, with power sufficient for a mill.

The titles of the greater portion of the estate are held by the proprietor upon lease, at a rent of £35, and the titles of the remaining portion, as well as the poor rates, are low.

Particulars may be had, prior to the sale, by application to Mr. George Robins, at his offices, Covent-garden; or to Messrs. Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, solicitors to the vendors, 65, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, for making a Railway from London to Norwich and Yarmouth, by Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich.

FIRST CALL OF ONE POUND PER SHARE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Incorporation, made a First Call of £1 per Share, payable on or before the 25th of November next. And the several Proprietors of Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company are hereby required to pay the said Call on or before the appointed time, to one or other of the following Banking-houses:—

The London and Westminster Bank, Throgmorton-street, or any of its Branches	Messrs. Lemon and Co.	Brentwood
Messrs. Sparrow and Co.	Chelmsford	
Messrs. Mills and Co.	Colchester	
Messrs. Bacon, Cobbold, and Co.	Ipswich	
Messrs. Alexander and Co.	Ditto	
Messrs. Harvey and Hoorns	Norwich	
The Bank of England Bank	Yarmouth	
The Liverpool Bank	Liverpool	
The Borough Bank	Ditto	
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank	Manchester	
The National Provincial Bank	Bath	
Messrs. Fryer, Andrews, and Co.	Birmingham	
Messrs. Brodie and Co.	Wimborne	
The Wills and Dorset Bank	Salisbury	
The West of England and South Wales District Bank	Ditto	
The West of Scotland Bank	Edinburgh & Glasgow	
Royal Bank of Ireland	Dublin	

Office, 18, Austin-frars, Oct. 8, 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

65, CORNHILL.
Capital £500,000.

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INDIAN BRANCH.—A branch of the UNIVERSAL has been formed in India, where an improved system of Life Assurance is much required; and Messrs. BASHAW and Co., of Calcutta, have been appointed Agents, with a Committee of Management, to conduct the affairs of the Society in that metropolis.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Actuary.

Just published, price 6s., with SIX ENGRAVINGS, NO. VIII. OF

THE MINING REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

CONTENTS:—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits.—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation.—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain.—4. Geological Survey of the Carn Menellis District, Cornwall.—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering.—6. Schaffelen's Hot-Air Furnace Feeder.—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain.—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey.—9. On Pumps used in Mines.—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idre Id. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia.—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology.—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes.—Mechanical Power of Steam.—Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain.—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances.—Exports of Metals.—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam Engines.—Tin.—Gradual Rising of Land.—Surprising Escape of a Miner.—Density of the Earth.—Antediluvian Silver Mines.—Fossil Equiseta.—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden.—Blasting Rocks.—Palladium.—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico.—Gold Mines in North Carolina.—Artesian Well.—Mineral Produce.—Artificial Felspar.—Petroleum.—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks.—Tin Boulders.—Analysis of a Fossil Tree.—Diamond Matrix.—Importation of Coal.—On the Cementation of Iron.

Unproductive Labour in Mines.—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine.—Platina and Gold of the Uralian Mountains.—Triphylite, a new Mineral.—Diamonds in North America.—Hydroboracic, a new Mineral.—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili.—Coins and Medals.—Idrocar in the Isle of Syke.—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese.—Allantite of Greenland.—Antimonial Nickel.—Chalcotrite.—On the Proofs of a Gradual Rising of the Land.—Needle Ore.—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts.—Geological Society of London.—Geological Society of France.—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia. Notices of Recent Publications: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy.—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.—Geological Map of England and Wales.—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swansea.—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Tickerings in Cornwall.—Produce of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary.—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c. London: Published by SIMPKIN and MARSHALL; and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

CONTENTS OF NO. VII. OF THE MINING REVIEW:—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: On Mining Companies.—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines.—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America.—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting.—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Gongo, in Brazil.—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capulapam.—Address.—MISCELLANEA.—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES.—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS.—APPENDIX.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence. &c. is published every Saturday, price Sixpence, and may be had of all newspapers in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square; FINESTREET, London.

NEW MARINE STEAM-BOILERS.—AT COLLIERS'

Improved Patent Steam-Boiler Manufacture, Glasgow Docks, Rotherhithe.—The public are respectfully invited to VIEW a PAIR of BOILERS, of 120-horse power, and also a Boiler of 30-horse power, which can be seen generating steam daily, so that the scientific world and all persons interested in steam agency may witness the superior properties of these boilers, a few only of which are here enumerated:—

1. Boilers of 100-horse power will be only ten feet long instead of about twenty-four feet, and will thereby save fourteen feet in length, an entire section of the most valuable part of a vessel, and likewise, from the diminished quantity of iron and water required, above fifteen tons in weight.

2. A ship will be kept perfectly cool, by the boilers being surrounded by a jacket, or iron casing, containing a slow conductor of heat, and comfort be given to the passengers and crew, and safety to the vessel, as well as security to the provisions and other merchandise, live stock, &c.

3. A saving will be effected of nearly one half the fuel.

4. A safety or breathing pipe, which renders these boilers perfectly secure from explosion by expansion or collapse.

5. No incrustation from salt or sediment can take place.

There are also other important improvements in these boilers; but the foregoing will, it is presumed, show the very great advantages which will be gained by their introduction. The boilers, prior to the great improvements made in them by the inventor, were most successfully employed by the Admiralty, and their superiority certified by the engineer and stokers of the Government vessel. Engineers and boiler-makers are particularly invited to view these boilers, to whom licenses will be granted on liberal terms.

Prospectuses and drawings may be had at the manufactory, and also of Mr. John Stevens, Paul's Wharf, 24, Upper Thames-street, together with such further explanation as may be required.

N.B.—The manufactory is upon a large spot of ground, commanding 290 feet of water frontage, with a slip and a double dry dock, affording every facility and convenience to vessels of any magnitude.

ON THE EXTRACTION OF COPPER FROM POOR ORES, AS PRACTISED SUCCESSFULLY IN GERMANY.—This process was first suggested by M. Karsten's observations in his "System of Metallurgy," in which he says:—"Very poor ores of oxidized copper, which could not be brought with advantage to the furnace, may be roasted, if mixed with pyrites of iron, or submitted in any way to the action of sulphuric acid gas, and will then form sulphates under the influence of the humidity of the atmosphere, or with water. Another method of extracting from similar ores, or even from the refuse or scoria employed at Rheinbreitenbach; and consists in mixing the old scoria of copper with old ores, and placing them in frames or boxes with numerous small holes in the bottom. A mixture of nitrous and sulphurous gas is injected into the centre of these boxes, with steam at certain intervals. As soon as the sulphuric acid is formed, it acts upon the metallic oxides by producing vitriol and copperas; besides which, the sulphuric acid alone acting on the oxide of copper, a sulphate of this metal arises, which is speedily transformed into a sulphate, and the metallic salts being separated in the usual manner, they are again concentrated, and the copper is precipitated with heat by means of old iron; the copper thus obtained is afterwards mixed with flour of sulphur, then heated in a reverberating furnace; the result is the formation of sulphate of copper, which being dissolved with water and crystallized, is fit for the purposes of commerce. The liquid from which this copper is procured, is used for obtaining sulphate of iron."

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAYS.—Every party seems to be busily employed, and strengthening himself by all the alliances in his power, like crafty politicians preparing for a desperate struggle. The candidates for the honour of accommodating the Brightonians amount to five:—Mr. Stephenson's, Sir John Rennie's, Mr. Mills' (late Cundy's), Mr. Gibbs's, and Mr. Provis's, starting from the south-eastern line at Godstone, we believe. The wisdom of our often iterated recommendation to the Legislature last session, to throw out the lines, that a better than either would be found, is now most amply verified. Those who maintained last year that they had the very best which could be found, now say they have far better, and therefore better than the best. Probably, if they were again thrown out, instead of the comparative superlative, another year would find them the superlative superlative, and the Brightonians would be favoured with such a line as the sun before never shone on.—*Railway Map.*

COAL-MINES.—The following singular circumstance relating to coal-mines, which happened a few years ago in Parr (about fourteen miles from Liverpool), where there are several extensive collieries, will tend to show the immense value of coal-mines which lie under a small superficial extent of land. An elderly widow lady sold property in Parr, consisting of a house and about thirty acres of land, to a gentleman (who purchased it for his own residence) for 3000l. The old lady thought there must be coal under the land, as there was so much in the neighbourhood, but it was the decided opinion of coal-proprietors, and others conversant with coal-mines, that there were not any coals in the property, or if there were, that they could not be got from the workings of any adjacent colliery, on account of part of the land constituting what is called a fault, viz. an intervention of stone and earth, which sometimes happens (perpendicular) so as to separate delts of coal from each other, and consequently, they were of no value. The seller of the property, however, insisted that the coal should be reserved, unless the purchaser would give her 100l. for them. This he refused doing, and the coals were excepted from his purchase. The old lady died soon after, bequeathing the coal-mines among the children of a deceased sister (seven in number), who were all labourers, and the residue of her property, worth about three hundred pounds, to the children of another sister. The bequest of the coal-mines was considered a mere nominal thing, and the dissensions in the two families were great on account of it. The coal legates brooded for a length of time over their disappointment in not sharing their aunt's property with their cousins, but at length they contrived to induce some persons, who were supposed to have more money than wit, to undertake the expense of boring on the land (an expensive undertaking), to ascertain whether there were coals or not. The boring continued for a length of time, to the great amusement of persons connected with collieries; but at last, to their great astonishment, the chagrin of the purchaser, and the unbounded delight of the legates, two delts of the best coal in Lancashire were discovered extending nearly the whole breadth of the land, and could be easily worked. These coals were immediately purchased by the proprietors of a neighbouring colliery for 20,000l. On subsequent borings three lower delts were found, which the same parties purchased for 15,000l.—*Liverpool Paper.*

ATYSHIRE COAL-WORKS.—These works, especially those situated in the vicinity of the sea-ports on the coast, are at present in a state of great activity. The high price and scarcity of Glasgow coal have created an unprecedented demand for Ayrshire coal, and great quantities of it are taken for markets which were formerly supplied by the coal-works around Glasgow.—*Monmouth Mercury.*

GOLD MINES.—Upon recent visits to some of the gold mines in the vicinity, we could not help being highly gratified at the spirit and zeal with which the search for the precious metals is every where conducted, and a spirit and zeal which strongly indicate a high degree of prosperity in the business. At the Alexander mine, five miles north of the town (belonging to the Anglo-American Company, and under the superintendence of Mr. Penman), we saw a splendid steam-engine in full play, performing the various operations of pounding, grinding, and washing the ore, pushing, turning lathes in the machine-shop, &c. Another steam-engine, mill, &c. was in course of rapid erection, and we have been since formed will be put into operation in a few days—after which, we also demand this single mine will possess facilities, of the most perfect order for grinding 300 bushels of ore per day. These engines and mills, together with the various shafts opened, and yielding up their rich treasures (piles of which were lying heaped around), the universal appearance of industry, and withal the number of hands employed, and the numerous comfortable and neat houses provided for themselves and families, exhibited, on the "hill," the indications above-mentioned.—*North Carolina Charlotte Journal.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to record another accident of an awfully fatal nature, which occurred at a coal-pit in the Forest, near Mitchel Dean. It appears that the men had finished their work at the pit, and six unfortunate creatures were being lifted up in the usual way, in the common skip, when, as they were approaching the mouth, the rope broke, and the whole six were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of about 150 yards. Immediate assistance was afforded, and the pit entered as soon as another rope could be procured, when it was found that four of the men were killed on the spot, and the two others seriously injured as to be considered in extreme danger. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. The names of the deceased were, Blanch, two brothers, and Hurlbury, also two brothers, a third brother of the former was one of the survivors, and the other a fellow-workman named Webb. The deceased were all young and active men.—*Monmouth Mercury.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AUDLEY LOCK COMPANY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—If I say that much credit is due to you for your unflinching perseverance in exposing the conduct of the West Cork directors, and in advocating the interests of the shareholders, I am sure that I only re-echo the sentiments of all those, whether proprietors in that company or otherwise, who possess one spark of honesty or proper feeling.

In trespassing on your columns, my object is to aid you in the good cause, and to lend a helping hand to the exposure of trickery and abuse. You last week noticed that the Rev. H. J. Knap, sub-dean of St. Paul's, had joined the direction of the West Cork Mining Company. I must confess I should have felt some surprise to find a clergyman, so respectably connected (as I believe that gentleman to be), associated with the parties, more particularly under present circumstances, had I not seen his name attached to a prospectus of the Audley Lock Company; a project of Mr. Pike's, the right or interest having been transferred to him, as I am given to understand, by Lord Audley. The names of the directors are the Rev. H. J. Knap, Mr. Solari, the other new director of the West Cork Company, and Mr. Warneford, one of Lord Audley's nominees, also a director of that company; so that you see we have here the same parties. And this is, I believe, not confined to this company alone. There is the Irish Fishing Company, with which Mr. Pike and others are concerned; and, if I mistake not, I have seen the signatures of some of the worthies of Salvador-house to the projected railway to Brighton without a tunnel. I could say much more, and may again address you; my object on the present occasion being fully achieved, if I guard the unwary from embarking in the Pike Lock scheme without inquiry. I have endeavoured to give them the key, and it is now their own fault if they learn not "the secrets of the prison-house" ere they become shareholders. I am, sir, yours,

ONE BEHIND THE SCENES.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TREVORGUS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, the 12th instant, (briefly noticed in the *Mining Journal* of that day,) at the Guildhall coffee-house, for the purpose of electing a director, in the room of Mr. Richardson, who had resigned.

The meeting, which had been called for twelve o'clock precisely, was attended at that hour by not more than two or three proprietors, which number had very triflingly increased when the business of the day was commenced.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting was read. The chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, and expressed his regret that the meeting was attended by so few proprietors, observed that its object being understood, and there being no question he believed likely to arise on the subject, while all parties were in possession of the object for which the meeting was convened, he considered further to delay the proceedings would be to encroach on the time of those gentlemen who had attended, he would, therefore, proceed to business.

Mr. RICHARDSON, who was formerly a director of the company, and whose resignation created the vacancy, to fill up which the meeting had been called, rose for the purpose of proposing Mr. James Wall as a director; in doing which he expressed the high confidence he placed in that gentleman's abilities and experience in mining affairs. It was alone this confidence which had induced him to resign, to make room for one so much more able efficiently to discharge the duties of the office; and, as a holder of 340 shares in the undertaking, he need hardly add, but for that confidence he should not have resigned his office.

The motion having been seconded, and carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Saturday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the last meeting of proprietors.

W. R. VIGERS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting was read by the chairman. The minutes of proceedings at the meeting held on the 24th of October last were then read, providing in the resolutions then passed, that a further call of 2s. per share should be made, thirty days' notice being given; that the resignation of Mr. D. Alder, as manager at the mines, should be accepted; and the appointment of a committee of management, to aid the directors in the management of the affairs of the company, with power for them to make such further calls from time to time as may be found necessary.

The CHAIRMAN having read the minutes, observed, that they had then met for the purpose of confirming the resolutions so passed, but that understanding an objection existed on the part of several of the proprietors to the proposed deed of settlement and registry of shares, he considered it would be better to postpone the confirmation of that resolution; therefore he would propose that the resolutions then read should be confirmed, with the exception of the fourth. He might observe that there was every desire on the part of the directors and the committee to afford information to the proprietors; they had no secrets to conceal, and that their books were at all times open to the inspection of the shareholders. The board has, since their last meeting, met every Thursday, and had been invariably well attended. It had been their object to get the concern into a business-like state, and he would, if such was the wish of the meeting, read the resolutions passed by the board of directors, as they were by no means of a lengthened nature. He would observe, that while there was every desire to give publicity to the shareholders of their proceedings, there was, of course, a certain degree of confidence which was reposed in the direction on matters which should not be published to the world; they should be happy at all times to receive suggestions from the proprietors, all having one object alone in view, the success and prosperity of the undertaking.

At the suggestion of a shareholder, the chairman proceeded to read the minutes of the directors, from which we gathered that Mr. R. Williams had been appointed as commissioner at the mines, in the room of D. Alder, jun., Esq., at a salary of 300l. per annum; that Mr. Matthew Concanen be retained in the service of the company, and that application be made to Mr. D. Alder, for the accounts of the company, with all books, documents, &c., which request had since been complied with; that a communication had been made to Captain Crease, on subject of dues, and that a reply had been received from that gentleman of a satisfactory nature. A resolution had also been passed, that the *Mining Journal* should be regularly forwarded to the commissioner. The chairman observed that the principal proprietors had shown every disposition to uphold the concern, thereby evincing their confidence in it, while, by their acts, they were benefitting themselves as well as the shareholders generally; and expressed his hope that the proprietors at large would answer to the call made, and supply the necessary funds for bringing the mine into a productive state. 1100l. had been advanced by four proprietors; and as it appeared advisable that a cargo of timber should be purchased, which would cost about 700l., he, the chairman, was ready to advance that amount, so that the concern might be carried on to the best advantage.

Upon the minutes being submitted to the meeting, a proprietor observed that certain resolutions could not pass, not being in accordance with the provisions of the deed of settlement; one of the clauses in which provided that a director might retire on giving three months' notice, and that, consequently, any retirement at a less notice, or the appointment of another proprietor to fill the vacant office, would not be legal.—This question led to considerable discussion, in the course of which it appeared that the worthy proprietor was in error. No vacancy having occurred in the direction, and the late meeting having been held especially for the purpose of appointing a committee to aid the directors, such measure was distinctly in compliance with the provisions of the deed; and that, by due notice being given, the deed might itself be altered. The resolution passed at the meeting lately held, whereby any vacancy which might arise from death or otherwise, in the direction or committee of management, could be filled up by the directors for the time being, was understood to apply to the future only, when such resolution should become legal as forming part of the deed, and could not apply to the past or present. The several resolutions, with the exception of that requiring the registry of shares and execution of a deed of settlement, were then carried.

The CHAIRMAN stated that a communication had been made to him which he felt it to be his duty to make to the meeting, it was—That a gentleman in the room, who was not a *bond fide* proprietor, had possessed himself of shares by loan from a shareholder, and had undertaken to deliver the identical shares to the party subsequent to the meeting. He further added, that if doubt existed on the point, evidence was at hand to bear out the truth of the communication. He, therefore, hoped that no gentleman present would address the meeting without being prepared to give his word and honour as a gentleman that he was a *bond fide* shareholder, and that he held the shares in his own right. This, under the circumstances, the meeting had a right to expect.

This communication, which was made very coolly, the chairman evidently being in possession of more information on the subject than he thought proper to convey to the meeting, had a sensible effect on the meeting, and we thought more than one seemed sensitive on the subject. No discovery was, however, made.

The CHAIRMAN read extracts from the report of Captain Francis, of the Consolidated Mines, who had been requested to inspect the mines; as also that of Captain Martin, of Tresavean, whose report was read at length. The substance of both these reports was, that a further sum should be outlaid on the mines, which held out every prospect of success, by judicious management, and a spirited outlay, in employing men on tutwork, and not confining the operations to tribute. They complained of the system at present adopted, of giving high tribute, and for a long term, as such could not be advantageous to the mine. Capt. Francis recommended that sixty men should be put on at tutwork, which would be attended at an expense of about 300l. per month to meet the outlay; but little was to be calculated upon from the proceeds of the tributers, which would only be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the mine, while, by the present outlay of a few thousands, the mine might be rendered lasting and profitable. Captain Martin, who, it appeared, had not previously been at the mine, either at surface or underground, expressed his surprise at the very extensive excavations made by the ancients, from which much tin must necessarily have been raised and carried away; that with the present mode of working there was little or no chance of improvement, or of discoveries being made; and after describing the course he would recommend them to be pursued, expresses his sanguine expectations that, by an outlay of from 5000l. to 10,000l., the company would possess a highly valuable mine.

After some conversation of no general interest, thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM CANAL COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 11th instant, when a dividend of 4l. 18s. on each share was declared for the half year. Such dividend to be payable on and after the 5th of December next.

FIRE-DAMP.

EXPLOSION AT FELLING COLLIERY, 1812.

The calamitous loss of life by the terrible explosion of fire-damp in Felling colliery, drew the attention of scientific men to the subject of a secure method of lighting mines. The result was, the discovery of the Safety Lamp by Sir Humphrey Davy. Since its introduction the accidents have been, until lately, few; and those few may be referred to carelessness on the part of the miners, who either neglected the use of the lamp, or the precautions with which its use should be accompanied. The last three months, however, have been distinguished by more fatal accidents than any that have preceded them since the invention was made public; and it is feared that the colliers have been made rash by long security. It is for their benefit that we reprint the particulars of an explosion which took place in the Felling colliery; and, if they will persist in throwing aside the lamp of safety, either through indolence, or an impatience of its less powerful light, we see no reason why the horrors we relate may not be repeated here.

In the forenoon of the 25th of May, 1812, the villagers in the neighbourhood of this (the Felling) colliery were alarmed by a tremendous explosion. The subterranean fire broke forth with two heavy discharges from the John pit, followed by one from the William pit. A slight trembling, as from an earthquake, was felt for about half a mile round the workings; and the noise of the explosion, though dull, was heard for three or four miles' distance, and much resembled an unsteady fire of infantry. Immense quantities of dust and small coal accompanied these blasts, and rose high into the air in the form of an inverted cone.

As soon as the explosion was heard, the wives and children of the colliers ran to the working pit. Wildness and terror were pictured in every countenance. The crowd from all sides soon collected to the number of several hundreds, some crying out for a husband, others for a parent, or a son; and all deeply affected with an admixture of horror, anxiety, and grief. The machine being rendered useless by the irruption, the rope of the gin was sent down the pit with all expedition. In the absence of horses a number of men, whom the wish to be instrumental in rescuing their neighbours from their perilous situation, seemed to supply with strength proportionate to the urgency of the occasion, put their shoulders to the shafts of the gin, and wrought it with astonishing expedition. By twelve o'clock thirty-two persons, all that survived this dreadful calamity, were brought to day-light, and along with them the dead bodies of two boys—three other boys dying in a few hours. Only twenty-nine persons were, therefore, left to relate what they observed of the appearances and effects of this subterranean thundering; one hundred and twenty-one were in the mines when it happened, and eighty-seven remained in the workings. Eight persons had come up at different intervals, a short time before the explosion. It is impossible to describe the shrieks, howlings, and wringing of hands which characterised the persons on the spot at this crisis. They who had their friends restored hastened with them from the dismal scene, and seemed, as Mr. Hodgson remarks, for a while to suffer as much from excess of joy as they had lately done from grief.

The persons who remained in the mine had all been employed in the workings to which the plane-board was the general avenue, and as none had escaped by that way, the most intense apprehension for their safety existed. At noon nine courageous individuals descended the John pit, in expectation of meeting with some of them alive. As the fire-damp would have ignited at candles, they lighted their way by steel-mills, which gave light by turning a plain thin cylinder of steel against a piece of flint. Knowing that a great number of the workmen would be at the crane when the explosion happened, they attempted to reach it by the plane-board; but their progress was intercepted at the second pillar by the prevalence of choke-damp—the sparks from the steel mill falling into the noxious fluid like drops of blood. Being, therefore, deprived of light, and nearly poisoned for want of atmospheric air, they retraced their steps to the shaft, and then attempted to pass up the narrow boards: in these they were stopped at the sixth pillar by a thick smoke, which stood like a wall the whole height of the board. With difficulty they found their way to the pit bottom, persuaded that the mine was on fire, and before they had all ascended another explosion, though much less severe than the first, took place. The men at the bottom saved themselves by suddenly lying down on their faces, though they felt the heat and energy of the blast very seriously.

After an ineffectual attempt to proceed from the shaft towards the workings, the hope was abandoned, and it was resolved to exclude the atmospheric air, in order to extinguish the fire which the explosion had kindled in the mine, and, of course, the smoke ascending the William pit was a sure indication. This shaft was accordingly filled with clay about seven feet above the *ingate*, or entrance into the drift; and the John pit mouth was covered over with loose planks. In two days afterwards, twenty fethers of additional clay were thrown into the William pit, in order to insure its being air-tight: in the next place a scaffold, at twenty-five fathoms and a half from the surface, was suspended on side ropes, each six inches in circumference, in the John pit. Upon this a large quantity of straw, and afterwards twenty-six fethers of clay were thrown, to render the whole air-tight. On the 1st of June this suspended mass fell into the pit, and also another subsequently constructed; at length a scaffolding of planks on stout beams of timber was laid across.

On the 19th of June, the water oozing out of the tubbing of the William pit had risen to the height of twenty-four feet upon the clay. On the 3rd of July this being all overcome, the brattice finished, and a great part of the clay drawn up, the sinkers began to bore a creep-hole out of the shaft into the north drift. On the next day the stoppings in

the tube drift of the John pit were taken down, and the bore-hole finished, through which the air passed briskly into the mine, and ascended by the John pit tube; and after a few days the vapour issuing, which, in the beginning, took fire on the application of a candle, lost that property in consequence of the influx of atmospheric air.

The workmen having pierced into the drift, through the clay in the William pit, and the morning of the 8th of July being appointed for entering the workings, the distress of the neighbourhood was again renewed at an early hour. A great concourse of people collected—some out of curiosity—to witness the commencement of an undertaking full of sadness and danger—some to stir up the revenge and aggravate the sorrows of the relatives of the sufferers, by calumnies and reproaches, published for the sole purposes of mischief; but the greater part came with broken hearts and streaming eyes, in expectation of seeing a father, a husband, or son, "brought up out of the horrible pit." As the weather was warm, and it was desirable that as much air might pass down the pit as possible, constables were placed to keep off the crowd. Two surgeons were also in attendance in case of accidents.

Nine persons descended the William pit, and as a current of water had been thrown down during ten hours, they found it practicable to traverse the north drift towards the plane-board, lighting their way by means of steel-mills. The shifts of men employed in this doleful and unwholesome search, were generally about eight in number: they were four hours in and eight hours out of the mine. The first body was found near the plane-board; and for a while the men stood over it in speechless horror, imagining that it was in such a state of decomposition that it would fall asunder in lifting into the coffin. At length they began to encourage one another "in the name of God" to begin: and after several hesitations and resolutions, and covering their hands with oakum to avoid any unpleasant sensation in touching the body, they laid it in a shell, which was drawn "to bank," on a bier constructed for the purpose. When the first shift of men came up, at ten o'clock, a message was sent for a number of coffins to be in readiness at the pit: these being at the joiner's shop, piled up in a heap, to the number of ninety-two,—a most gloomy sight!—had to pass Low Felling. As soon as a cart-load of them was seen, the howlings of the women, who had hitherto continued in their houses, but now began to assemble about their doors, came on the breeze in slow sibilant gusts, which presaged a scene of much distress and confusion being soon exhibited near the pit; but happily, by representing to them the shocking appearance of the body that had been found, and the ill effects upon their bodies and minds, likely to ensue from suffering themselves to be hurried away by such violent convulsions of grief, they either returned to their houses, or continued in silence in the neighbourhood of the pit. Mr. Hodgson details with much minuteness the circumstances in which the bodies of the sufferers were respectively discovered—sometimes buried beneath the fall of the roof, but mostly lying exactly in the position in which they appear to have been thrown at the moment of the explosion. In one place, twenty-one bodies lay together in ghastly confusion; some like mummies, scorched as dry as if they had been baked. One wanted its head, another its arm. The scene was truly frightful. The power of fire was visible upon all; but its effects were extremely various; while some were almost torn to pieces, there were others who appeared as if they had sunk down overpowered with sleep.

From the 8th of July to the 19th of September, the heart-rending scene of mothers and widows examining the putrid bodies of their sons and husbands, for marks by which to identify them, was almost daily renewed; but very few of them were known by any personal mark—they were too much mangled and scorched to retain any of their features. Their clothes, tobacco-boxes, shoes, and the like, were, therefore, the only indexes by which they could be recognised. Every family had made provision for the entertainment of their neighbours on the day the bodies of their friends were recovered; and it had been generally given out that they intended to take the bodies into their own houses. But Dr. Ramsay having given his opinion that such a proceeding, if carried into effect, might spread putrid fever through the neighbourhood, they, after seeing the first body, readily consented to have them interred immediately after they were found—the hearse, however, on its way to the burying-ground, passed by the door of the deceased. One of the bodies was never found: of the ninety-one recovered, all, except four, were interred in Heworth Chapel-yard, in a trench, side by side, two coffins deep, with a partition of brick and lime between every four coffins: a neat obelisk, nine feet high, was afterwards erected over this immense grave: it records on four brass plates the names and ages of the sufferers.

NAVIGATION IN SWEDEN.—No country in Europe is, by its lakes and rivers, better fitted for steam navigation; and the perseverance of the people in cutting canals through rocks has accomplished works which exceed any thing of the kind in America or England. Stockholm has already 28 steam-boats, which are constantly moving in all directions, departing and arriving hourly. As far back as 1800, the longest canal, the Trollhattan, was completed, and it is one of the most astonishing works ever undertaken by human hands. It proceeds from Gottenburgh across the Gothaelbe to the waterfall at Trollhattan and Wener Lake, near Wenersborg. The great difficulty consisted in making a detour to avoid these cataracts, for which the narrow rocky valley afforded few facilities. Men of the first talent in the country have long directed their attention to this object. Both Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. caused the rocks to be blown up on several points for the purpose of establishing a passage. The boldness of the plan is astonishing. It was necessary to suspend the work until a granite mound was raised to guard against the overpowering rush of a waterfall, and the canal passes this embankment at the distance of a few paces. Every moment, on casting a downward glance into the obscure abyss, may be seen vessels under sail, or steamers, passing tranquilly along close to a frightfully agitated torrent. The granite hill near Ackerstrom must have been blown up from a height of 408 feet, in order that sluices might be constructed in it. It is an extraordinary sight when, on looking down from the top of the mountain, vessels are seen proceeding on their course at the bottom, between the dark rocky cliffs. One cannot help marveling by what gigantic mechanical powers they could have been brought there. England has nothing that can be compared with this canal.

EARTHQUAKE AT OLD KILPATRICK AND PAISLEY.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt on Tuesday night, the 25th ult., about ten minutes before eleven o'clock, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, from Little-mill to Dalnair, and up to Duntocher, and on the opposite side of the river also. The sensation to the writer at Bowling-bay, was as if some very heavy-footed person was walking on the floor of the room above, and thus shaking the house, and so strong was this impression, that he went to examine if any of the inmates had been doing so; but finding none, and nobody in the room, he at once concluded that it was an earthquake, and several with whom he has conversed to-day had the same impression. One man thought the stairs adjoining his house had tumbled down; another, that a large piece of the rocky precipice above Bowling had tumbled down, as was the case last winter. To some it appeared as if a heavy carriage was approaching from a distance, making a rumbling noise, increasing as it came nearer, and then shaking the premises. In some houses the plates, dishes, and tin things in the kitchen rattled against the walls and each other—in some doors were opened. Those who were in their beds felt their beds shake under them, and some were woken by the shaking. The shock was also felt in Paisley, where, in several instances, families were so much alarmed, that they were afraid to go to bed, thinking there was something unearthly about the house. In the house of one gentleman the nursery bell was distinctly rung, though there was not a person in the room. In another case that has come to our knowledge, the earthen dishes in the house were set a clattering for about two seconds. In general the sensation appeared to be as if some heavy body had fallen on the upper floor with a force to make the whole house shake. One thing rather remarkable in connexion with this phenomenon is, that the sensation appears to have been greatest about the outskirts of the town, and in houses which stand unconnected with any others. In the centre of the town the shock was not felt generally, but in the suburbs the inhabitants were alarmed in almost every house. We learn that the shock likewise extended to some of the adjoining parishes to that of Paisley, and in particular the parishes of Erskine and Inchinnan.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

PORTABLE MARBLE.—It is computed by Dr. Jackson, from an analysis of the water of Boston, that our citizens drink annually nine enough to make a column of marble two feet in diameter and four feet long.—*Boston Paper*.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

An advertisement having appeared in the newspapers, signed by the Solicitor to the above Company, and professing to be "by order of the Board," stating that the use of the offices of this Company will not be permitted for the purposes of the meeting which has been called by the shareholders for the 19th instant, we, the undersigned, two of the Directors of the said Company, do hereby give the shareholders notice, that such advertisement was not issued by our order, and that we do not sanction the same, and that we shall attend the said meeting and give any explanation within our knowledge which may be required from us by the Shareholders then present, respecting our proceedings as Directors of the said Company.

London, Nov. 7, 1836.

W. W. ELLIS.

CORNWALL—CASTLE AN DINAS MINE.—The Scrip-holders in the above Mine are hereby informed that all Shares in which the last Call of 1s. shall not have been paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at St. Austell, on or before the 28th inst., will be absolutely FORFEITED to the Company. The scrips are requested to be produced, or the Nos. sent with the remittances.

St. Austell, 18th Nov. 1836.

M. ROBERTS, Managing Committee.
R. PARSONS,
J. TREWEN.

NOTICE.—WHEEL GEORGE MINE, ST. STEPHEN'S, CORNWALL.—The under-mentioned Scrip Shares not having the second Call of 1s. endorsed, the limited time of forfeiture is extended ONE WEEK from this date, after which those remaining unpaid will be absolutely forfeited.

Nos. 1, 8, 11 to 14, 35, 34, 41, 42, 67, 70, 90 to 92, 94, 95 to 98, 135 to 140, 228, 274 to 279, 281, 282, 290, 309, 325 to 332, and 486 to 512.

N.B. The Call has been paid for several of the above shares, but the parties have neglected to state the Nos. with their remittances. They are hereby requested to forward same, free of postage, to the Secretary, on or before the 25th inst.

Dated 18th Nov. 1836.

J. SMITH, Managing Committee.
B. ANDREW,
S. LAWRY.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

West Cork Mining Company	Salvador House	19th	12
North Consolidated	Lombard-street Chambers	21st	11
Polbrebo Mining Company	5, Austin-friars	29th	11
Albion Copper Company	7, Tokenhouse-yard	1st Dec.	11
Grand Junction Canal	Crown and Anchor	6th	11
Protector Life Assurance	City of London Tavern	8th	11

CALLS.

Cheltenham & Gt. West. Railway	51.	19th.	Co. Gt. St. Rk. & Sir. E. Adelle.
Commercial Railway (Blackwall)	11.	20th.	Westminster Bank.
Wheal Harmony and Montague	11.	21st.	12, Pancras-lane.
Wheal Lenny Mining Company	2s. 6d.	24th.	R. K. Frost, Launceston.
Royal Poheron Mining Co.	11.	26th.	
Eastern Counties Railway Co.	11.	29th.	London & Westminster Bank.
Great Wheal Prosper Mining Co. 10s.	30th.		Union Bank of Liverpool, and Hodge and Norman, Devon.
Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven	21.	Dec. 1st.	Williams and Co., London; Royal Bank of Scotland; & Barnes and Co., Liverpool.

General Reversionary	101.	1st	Messrs. Drummonds.
Bolivar Mining Company	21.	3d	Sir C. Price and Co.
Holmsham Copper Company	11.	6th	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Cornwall Great United	21.	21st.	

DIVIDENDS.

Harmony and Montague Mining Co.	8s.	21st.
Imperial Brazilian Mining Company	10s.	24th.
Cobre Copper Company	21.	25th.
Anglo-Mexican Mint	6s.	1st December.
Birmingham Canal Navigation	41.	18s.
Portsmouth and Farington Water Works	11.	April.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOOR.
Royal Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 1/2 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	53, Berners-street	Thursday	8 P.M.
Zoological	28, Leicester-square	Tuesday	8 1/2 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 1/2 P.M.
R.I. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Statistical	4, St. Martin's-place	Monday	8 P.M.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUPPLEMENTS.—With the present number we give the Supplement, containing the conclusion of the review of Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, and other scientific intelligence in its proper course. To this is appended a Supplement to the MINING JOURNAL, as will be observed by the respective folios. We must apologise to several correspondents for their favours remaining over until next week, when they shall receive attention.

THE MINING JOURNAL, And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19, 1836.

The importance of Dr. BUCKLAND'S "Bridgewater Treatise," the interest of Mr. Fox's Lecture, and the anxiety generally evinced on the subject of the affairs of the "West Cork Mining Company," have induced us to present our readers this week with a double sheet. We have further to announce the intention of publishing a SECOND EDITION, containing a report of the proceedings at the Meeting of the Proprietors of that Company, to be held this day. The increasing support, and the many kindly expressed communications we daily receive, enable us to effect these arrangements, which will, we doubt not, be accepted as they are proffered.

We have this week referred to the documents on which were grounded the opinions offered some six months since on the proceedings of the "West Cork Mining Company," and we regret to state, that not only has confirmation of the correctness of our statements then made been the result of the inquiries we have instituted, but many additional facts have been elicited, which render the conduct of the Directors of a more glaring nature than we ever contemplated. As we have, however, entered pretty fully into the subject in another part of our columns, with the two-fold object of furnishing information to the Shareholders, and justifying ourselves, we shall here merely give a summary of the facts, as appears by the documents we have quoted.

It appears that Lord AUDLEY leased the mines to the "Mining Company of Ireland" about the year 1823 or 1824, when that Company advanced his Lordship £10,000 on mortgage, which sum they have not, up to the present time, been reimbursed. Other claims on the estate, forming subject-matter of eight or ten suits in Chancery, on the part of several puisne judgment creditors, also exist, thus precluding Lord AUDLEY from legally assigning to the Company the property, and which may, indeed, be said to be vested in the trustee of the "Mining Company of Ireland," as holding the first mortgage. From evidence before us, we have also good reason to believe, that prior to the alleged purchase by the "West Cork Mining Company" from Lord AUDLEY, the estate stood charged in the Irish Courts with debts certainly exceeding the full value of its minerals, and which debts, it is contended, must be paid off, ere the proprietors of the "West Cork" can derive any interest either in lands or mines. With this

imperfect title (if title it can be called) a Company is formed, and Directors are appointed, such Directors being the nominees of Lord AUDLEY, who transferred into each of their names, as a qualification, fifteen Shares, with £50 per Share paid thereon. In addition thereto four to five hundred Shares were transferred to Mr. PIKE, the Managing Director, and a considerable number in like manner to Mr. THOMAS PIKE, one of the Auditors, the consideration for which will, doubtless, be explained in the course of the proceedings which have been instituted; while the gift of fifteen Shares, or £750 capital, in the undertaking to each of the other Directors is, we believe, admitted on the part of the Directors themselves, and who will, perhaps, explain the nature of the services they were expected to render for this bonus. A board having been composed, a prospectus is concocted, and the names of gentlemen eminent as engineers introduced therein, upon faith of whose reports the public are invited to become holders of Shares in the undertaking, the purchase-money being £165,000. It is discovered, however, subsequently, that the sum named for the Mines is seventy-five per cent. above the estimate made for Lord AUDLEY by Mr. A. MURRAY (one of the authorities quoted in the prospectus), of the value of the fee-simple of the entire estate, comprehending surface as well as minerals; the latter being valued by that gentleman at about £20,000 only, or one-eighth of the sum charged to the Company.

The shares having been taken up by the public, Calls are made, and the sum of £103,630 raised by instalments, which, with Lord AUDLEY'S 1100 Shares, or £55,000 (forming part of the purchase-money of £165,000), makes £158,630. Of this sum, reckoning the shares as money, £109,007 7s. 1d. has been paid on account of the estate, leaving £55,992 12s. 11d. to pay. The further capital of the Company to be raised by issue of additional Shares, including the arrears of Calls, is £61,270, which, after paying for the works, according to the terms of agreement or lease, a document we would advise the Proprietors to look into, leaves only £5277 7s. 1d. available as a working capital; and this is assuming that the whole of the additional capital of £55,000 is taken up.

The Directors, to mislead the Shareholders, and to support the price of Shares in the Market, (for they were issued by degrees, and were to be had only as a favour, or through a friend), declare a dividend, as if from profits. The ruse succeeds, and the specious statements put forward lull the Shareholders into a state of supposed security, and disarm suspicion by the apparent openness of communication, and the assurances given of the immense value of the property. A wharf is taken in London, on which £4000 or £5000 is expended, not one tithe of which amount has, we believe, ever been realised from the sale of produce there. Handsome offices are secured, and some hundreds expended in furnishing the rooms, adorned as one is with a view in perspective of the mines, which takes the place of working plans and sections. Salaries are appended to the office of Directors, and with £800 a-year to the Managing Director, £600 to the Provincial Director, £900 per annum to the Directors, £400 a-year to the Secretary, with other charges for Officers, Agents, &c., the Company is established under Act of Parliament as one highly deserving of support and confidence.

Public attention becomes at last directed to the affairs of the Company through the columns of the MINING JOURNAL; abuse is showered on the Editor, and renewed assurances and promises made to the Proprietors; but what is the result of all this? One of the largest Proprietors is elected a Director; he endeavours to fathom the mystery; he requires an elucidation of the accounts; he demands a more rigid system of economy being observed. He fails in his object, and finding that the Guarantee-Fund of £5000, has been used, that the balance in hand is insignificant, and that it is contemplated to accept bills to the extent of £10,000, without available funds to meet them, he wisely retires from the Direction, and does that which ought to have been done months since; obtains an injunction in the Court of Chancery, to restrain the Directors from further misapplying the funds of the Company, and convenes a meeting of the Proprietors, to consider the propriety (and who can doubt it) of removing from office those who have so shamefully abused the trust reposed in them. The result is easy to be foreseen. Disgrace must fall on those who have been parties to the fraud. The money already paid is, however, we fear, irrevocably lost, although the payment of the amount said to be due to Lord AUDLEY is, we think, a matter of doubt. The main question for the Proprietors, after ridding themselves of the present Board of Direction, will be to ascertain whether the mines are worth working or otherwise. This can only be ascertained by their being inspected by competent practical Agents of Mines, who should be required to report upon their value, their prospects, and the probable amount of capital which will be required to bring them into an effective state of working. Let the Shareholders not be misled by attaching to them a value because they have cost much; nor should they consider, because they have been duped by misrepresentations, that the Mines are unworthy of notice. Both these errors must be avoided; and we look forward to the time when, under a honest and efficient management, the operations of the "West Cork Mining Company" may confer blessings and comfort on the Irish peasantry, by affording them employment, and by their success, set an example to the English capitalist. They will, we doubt not, prove that English enterprise and Irish industry, where guided by integrity and economy, may be attended with the most beneficial results; and that Ireland, with her mineral resources, will amply repay the English Adventurer, and yield returns for the capital invested in researches in the sister isle. This is our ardent and sincere wish; and this accomplished, we need hardly say, the desires of the Proprietors will, we trust, be fulfilled, in working the Mines of Ireland, and obtaining a remunerative return for the capital employed.

We last week had occasion to invite from Shareholders in the "West Cork Mining Company," and in that of the "South Polgooth Mining Company," information relative to the proceedings

of those two Companies; having been served with notice of action for libels said to have appeared in the MINING JOURNAL. We have now to acknowledge the receipt of the favours of several Correspondents, containing such evidence, that we doubt much whether the one or the other will appear in a Court of Justice. No actual proceedings have yet been taken, as our solicitors advise us, with respect to the "West Cork Mining Company," although several interviews between the gentlemen of the law have taken place; while Mr. WALKER, who has instituted proceedings, we believe, with reference to the "South Polgooth Mining Company," has served us with the first process. The letters with which we have been favored this week, from Shareholders in the County of Cornwall, who have been imposed upon by the misrepresentations and acts of the Directors, render it at this moment only a question with us, whether we should not give them publicity, that the eyes of the public may be opened to existing abuses. However, if the action proceeds, the public will be made acquainted with all particulars, and have an opportunity of judging to whose credit they rebound, as most certainly, on the present occasion, we cannot afford space to dilate on the comparative merits of the two Companies. We believe, however, they are pretty much on a par, if we admit the amount subscribed in each to bear upon the question.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

In the English funds there has been considerable variation during the week, Consols having been done as low as 86 1/2 for money, and after reaching 88, left off at 87 1/2 for money, and 88 for the account. Exchequer Bills 1 1/2 per diem, after being done at 10 discount, have rallied, the last price being 3 5; those at 2d. per diem are quoted 2 4 discount. In the Foreign Market, Portuguese Bonds, which were on Tuesday done at 56, fell on Thursday to 50 1/2, in consequence of the intelligence from Portugal, but left off rather better, being now quoted 51 1/2. In Spanish Bonds, the fluctuations have not much exceeded 1 per cent.; the Dividend Debentures however having ranged between 31 and 33. Dutch have improved about 1 per cent. Business in some of the Railway Shares has been done during the week generally at lower prices; Great Western, after being 5 pm., have again been done at 7. London and Blackwall, may be quoted 58, 60 pm.; London and Blackwall, with 31. paid, are quoted 1/2 only; and Rennie's Brighton line, with 21. paid, at 1/2; South Durham, with 21. paid, are likewise 1/2 only; and other shares, although not depressed so considerably, are seriously affected in price.

The suspension of payments on the part of the Agricultural Bank of Ireland, whose issue, we understand, amounted to 800,000*l.*, has created a considerable sensation, and will, we doubt not, seriously affect Joint-Stock Banks generally.

Consols for money and account opened yesterday at 87 1/2, and closed at 87 1/2 a 1/2; for next account they are 87 1/2 a 88. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 95 1/2, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. 96 1/2. Bank Stock is 202 for money.

The business in the Foreign Market has been limited. Spanish Bonds closed more firmly, having advanced to 19 1/2. Dividend Debentures are 31 1/2, and Passive Bonds 5 1/2. Portuguese New Bonds have been rather heavy, and closed at 51 1/2 time. The Three per Cent. are 32 1/2 money and 33 time. Brazilian Bonds are 80; Chilean, 41; and Colombian, 21 1/2 a 1/2. Russian Bonds are 106 1/2; Dutch is 52 1/2; and the Fives are 99 1/2.

The Share Market presents no alteration of moment.

WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES, IN OCTOBER, 1836.

[Taken from the official duty paper by Mr. THOMAS LEAN, of Marazion, Cornwall.]
s stands for single; d for double; in. for inches.

MINES.	Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder.	Aver. quan. water drawn per min.	Im. gal.	Lbs.	Feet raised per min.	Feet raised per hour.	Feet raised per day.	Engineers' Names.
W. U. Wood	William's 80 in. s.	235,26	7.8	928	14,999,439	3,84	James Sims.	
Pollice	Sims's 90 in. s.	302,49	5.84	1584	27,491,038	4,26	ditto	
Wh. Damsel	Stephens's 50 in. s.	60,45	12.6	608	43,407,864	3,02	ditto	
Wheal Jewel	39 in. s.	53,18	13.0	408	32,184,432	2,6	ditto	
Cardrew Downs	66 in. s.	113,62	5.2	451	24,277,696	1,87	ditto	
Wheal Tolgus	Davey's 70 in. s.	7,56	142	10,266,985	5,3	F. Mitchell.		
Ditto	Horton's 70 in. s.	609,39	14.2	2017	65,589,527	6,44	ditto	
Ditto	Pryce's 25 1/2 in. s.	14,97	774	23,569,993	10,6	ditto		
Dolcoath	76 in. s.	180,34	12.8	1854	40,457,483	5,8	Jeffree.	
E. Wh. Croft	80 in. s.	102,83	7.59	608	40,244,121	1,3	James Sims.	
North Roskear	New eng. 70 in. s.	135,17	11.88	696	71,348,599	2,77	John West.	
South Roskear	W. Chance 60 in. s.	118,83	7.06	764	43,859,169	4,98	ditto	
Tincroft	56 in. s.	115,28	13.63	408	34,965,284	2,76	ditto	
Binner Downs	W. Treas. 50 in. s.	14,77	728	16,759,924	5,1	Gregor & Thos.		
Ditto	Gregor's 42 in. s.	15,8	1455	42,319,937	1,3	ditto		
Ditto	Burn's 64 in. s.	11,9	1124	35,918,757	1,5	ditto		
Ditto	W. Penny 24 in. s.	18,2	41	22,028,970	5,7	ditto		
Wheal Julia	80 in. s.	5,03				James Sims.		
W. Darlington	80 in. s.	832,32	1.57	2040	90,110,882	6,0	Eustis.	
Marazion	Powlett's 60 in. s.	287,14	14.9	1329	56,402,781	5,83	Grose.	
Ditto	E. Rodney 40 in. s.	79,38	6.22	1272	35,588,542	3,3	ditto	
Consolidated	Taylor's 85 in. s.	12,13	2396	71,751,743	6,78	Hocking.		
Ditto	Davey's 80 in. s.	12,13	2340	66,092,517	10,7	ditto		
Ditto	Pearce's 65 in. s.	16,4	1040	46,958,281	1,58	ditto		
Ditto	Wolf's 90 in. s.	11,6	3978	49,394,799	9,08	ditto		
Ditto	Bawden's 90 in. s.	8,3	3068	39,004,830	6,04	ditto		
Ditto	Shears's 65 in. s.	12,9	6604	48,986,655	2,48	ditto		
United Mines	Cardozo's 90 in. s.	10,38	2492	45,067,201	4,87	ditto		
Ditto	Little en. 30 in. s.	17,96	645	63,657,905	9,6	ditto		
Ditto	Loam's 85 in. s.	10,9			1,59	ditto		
Ditto	Hocking's 85 in. s.	12,48	162	96,826,948	4,0	ditto		
W. Beauchamp	Westr. en. 36 in. s.	209,85	12.0	476	57,382,557	1,84	ditto	
Ditto	Powling's 36 in. s.	655,85	9.2	1004	72,514,735	6,5	James Sims.	
Polgoth	50 in. s.	160,05	10.7	514	57,609,525	4,2	ditto	
Charlestown U	66 in. s.	109,05	8.0	672	38,518,666	1,8	ditto	
Pembroke	Pearce's 50 in. s.	458,04	17,3	1010	45,683,578	6,28	ditto	
Ditto	Edgecumbe 40 in. s.	515,32	12.9	2272	47,899,891	4,8	ditto	
East Crinnis	Hudson's 76 in. s.	16,0	768	42,081,037	4,08	Petherick.		
Ditto	Rundell's 41 in. s.	283,76	10.5	1046	74,561,734	4,0	ditto	
Fowey Consols	Austen's 80 in. s.	35,76	15.24	216	45,311,163	1,48	ditto	
Ditto	Sawle's 24 in. s.	206,45	14.2	655	39,907,925	4,13	S. Trethewey.	
Rocher Rock	36 in. s.	35,9	6.45			5,66	John Webb.	
Urin Tyne	36 in. s.	174,81	4.36	330	20,634,285	5,47	N. Vivian, Jun.	
E. Wheal Rose	Borlase's 80 in. s.	13,68	2014	79,083,939	6,08	Richards.		
Wheal Vor	Trelawny's 80 in. s.	15,13	3914	62,622,642	5,99	ditto		
Ditto	Wolf's 53 in. s.	819,58	16,0			9,85	ditto	
Ditto	Carlecan 40 in. s.	18,3	1162	42,255,635	5,4	ditto		
Great Work	W. Riegate 60 in. s.	243,44	11.45	1224	41,820,400	5,8	ditto	
Ditto	Leed's en. 60 in. s.	25,4	1086	55,670,978	4,73	ditto		
Wheal Leisure	Easton en. 70 in. s.	8,03	3296	51,931,436	6,28	Grose & West.		
Ditto	Westr. en. 66 in. s.	10,07	1168	5,547,800	9,26	ditto		
Gt. St. George	North 60 in. s.	10,81	1584	3,733,402	4,55	ditto		
Ditto	Southen. 40 in. s.	516,45	15,74	836	47,363,490	5,94	ditto	
Ditto	Devonsh. 70 in. s.	6,2				ditto		
Wh. Prudence	33 in. s.	114,45	14.45	1000	2,908,143	6,2	ditto	
S. Wh. Towan	40 in. s.	245,15	11.28	648	53,763,942	7,1	James Gray.	
Wheal Liberty	88 in. s.	439,04	13,2	1140	97,115,416	9,29	Hocking.	
Wh. Relistian	60 in. s.	144,60	16,4	990	14,945,516	5,23	James Sims.	
Wh. Prospect	50 in. s.	60,48	5.8	257	48,308,412	2,6	Grose.	
Wheal Virgin	40 in. s.	194,4	26,8			5,66	ditto	
Wheal Leede	36 in. s.	135,58	14,8	506	2,831,438	2,08	ditto	
Ballaswidden	24 in. s.	10,0	9,7	80	32,985,90	5,06	W. Trezise.	
Levant	New en. 40 in. s.	271,15	9,4	139	82,413,130	2,69	F. Mitchell.	
Diag-dong	30 in. s.	33,06	10,0	214	26,904,984	4,49	T. Bolitho.	
Providence, Stl	30 in. s.	48				—	J. West.	

STEAM-ENGINES STAMPING ORES, IN OCTOBER, 1836.

MINES	Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder	No. of Heads	Crushing force in tons	No. every hour	Feet raised per hour by engine & pump	Feet raised per day	Engineers' Names
Ballaswidden	24 in. d	25	604	23	19,164,313	17.5	W. Trease.
Charlestown U.	22 in. s	26	229	5	47,152,891	8.0	J. Sims.
Vheal Kitty	32 in. s	60	278	5	58,337,168	9.8	
Vheal Vor	24 in. s	34	714	24	25,270,313	16.9	Richd. de.
Ditto	27 in. d	48	881	24	ditto	ditto	
Ditto	164 in. d	24	865	2	14,121,788	18.	ditto
Ditto	24 in. d	24	792	2.9	ditto	ditto	

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 7.—The lode in the twenty fathom level east of Boundary shaft is about a foot big, chiefly composed of flucan and mudic, with stones of carbonate of iron, on which we are gradually advancing. In other respects I have nothing new to communicate.

Nov. 14.—Since my last report the lode in the twenty fathom level is decreased in size; in appearance much the same; ground harder than last week. In other respects I have nothing new to communicate.

J. PARROTT.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 7.—In consequence of an accident to our pit-work, we have not made that progress we anticipated last week, but our alterations being completed, we shall be enabled to fork the water to the bottom by Wednesday next, which has been in the mine the whole of the week. We, therefore, cannot furnish you with any information respecting our levels beyond my last communication. We have shipped 100 tons of ore per the *Phanix*, Captain Taylor, who will sail the first favourable wind.

Nov. 14.—We have been now three weeks without doing any thing at our eighty fathom level, (the bottom of the mine,) having had to fix a plunger from the thirty-five to the seventy fathom level, before we could venture to pierce through the lode at the eighty fathom level, with the small sinking lift, it being only a seven-inch box. From some accident or other, (after we began with our new thirty-five fathom plunger—lift of eleven inches diameter,) which we have not yet discovered, it having occurred under water, and which we believe is either the splitting of one of the pumps, or a joint breaking out. We have been obliged again to introduce temporary drawing lifts, in which, up to this period, we have had very many accidents, and the water has been up and down from the forty-two to the sixty-two fathom levels a great many times, so that little has been done at any level below the forty fathom level for three weeks. We hope, however, that as all our pump-work is going on regularly, (and the water being now down to the fifty-seven fathom level,) to be in fork in forty-eight hours. The course of ore continues equally good in our winze and stops below the thirty-five fathom level, and the pitches are looking very well. I trust the next report will be a satisfactory one, and that we shall be enabled to say something as to the lode at the eighty fathom level.

J. MALACHY.

KEFN LEAD MINE.

Nov. 12.—The ore in new sump, on south vein, continues to go down, and is much the same as in last report. The ore in roofing has rather improved this week. The repair of south shaft, on Bryn-y-Pyn vein, is progressing rapidly. We are laying a pavement of flags for the clean ore, and shall soon begin to wash some of the old leads, by way of experiment, before we raise more of it. We shall have a pause with the engine for two or three days, while the boiler is being cleaned and the slow motion fixed; after that we are going to sink the engine-shaft about thirty yards deeper, with all possible dispatch. When we have deepened this shaft we shall have fine stopping in new ground. We are now sixty-three yards. We have made further discovery of calamine in two places, of excellent quality. We think we could raise twenty tons per month, and should try it, was our capital not employed on more indispensable work.

RICHARD JONES.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 12.—*Wheal Leeds New Engine-Shaft.*—We continue to sink this shaft without meeting any particular alteration in the ground during the past week. By the time this advice reaches you we shall be nearly eight fathoms under the forty fathom level, and every exertion is making to complete the shaft to the fifty with all possible speed. *Forty Fathom Level East.*—The lode has resumed its former favourable appearance; the ground still continues hard, but we expect a speedy alteration for the better. *Forty Fathom Level West.*—The men rising over the back to complete the new whim-shaft (that we have sunk from surface to under the thirty fathom level) down to the forty, are proceeding satisfactorily. There is nothing new to report with respect to our operations since my last communication.

C. N. BEATER.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level east of the engine-shaft, is about four feet wide, with a small quantity of tin ores. The lode in the forty-four fathom level west of the said shaft, is small and poor at present. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Cock's shaft, is about four feet wide, producing a large quantity of mudic, with a little tin. The lode in the twenty fathom level west of Cock's shaft, is about two feet and a half wide, producing about 5l. worth of tin ores per fathom. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft, is about four feet wide, producing about 30l. worth of tin ores per fathom. The lode in the rise, back of the twenty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft, is about five feet wide, producing about 30l. worth of tin ores per fathom. *At Buckell's.*—The lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Buller's shaft, is about three feet wide, composed of spar, mudic, and a small quantity of copper ores. The lode in the above level east of the shaft, is about one foot wide, not rich. In the stop, back of the thirty-two fathom level east of Buller's shaft, we are raising tin and copper ores; of the latter we drew up some fine stones from the stopes last week. The lode in the winze west of Buller's shaft, is about one foot and a half wide, producing a small quantity of copper ores. In the winze east of Buller's we are down to water. *At Clifh.*—The lode in the winze is just as last reported; I do not see any improvement or otherwise. We have sold to Messrs. Davey & Co. 324½ sacks of tin stuff, belonging to the adventurers, for 70l.

RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—Nothing new in the mine since you left the county. I regret to inform you that the new door-piece at Wheal Butson is split through, which obliges us to take it out; we shall use every exertion to replace the same without delay.

THOMAS TIPPETT.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—The stop at the back of the sixty fathom level north lode, continues to produce good tinny work; the lode is eight feet wide, and in granite. The same lode, twenty fathoms east of this pitch, is in killas, three feet wide, hard, but very good. The other pitch at the back of the sixty, on the south lode, is in fair and tinny ground. At the back of the fifty fathom level the pitches are better than last week, but the ground is not quite so fair. The north lode east of the engine-shaft, both at the thirty and forty fathom levels, continue to yield good work.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

MOUNT'S BAY MINES.

Nov. 10.—*East Ding Dong.*—I have refrained from giving any public report in these mines until such time as I can speak with some degree of confidence. We have cleared up the mine to the depth of thirty-five fathoms from surface, and ten from under the adit; the lode is nearly perpendicular, about three feet and a half wide, containing good work, averaging from eight to ten feet per fathom: the adit is brought up on the course of the lode about 200 fathoms. The ancient workers have sunk winzes in several places, after the best branches or parts of the lode. This lode will keep an eight-head stamp constantly at work, as soon as we can erect it, from pitches we can set at once, but until the stopes are completed we cannot bring any ores into the market. We shall cut two caunting lodes in driving about twenty fathoms from our present end. In cross-cutting and cross-turning we have cut three more lodes, which promise to be very productive, as they are parallel lodes. The adit level was driven thirty fathoms west of our shaft by the ancients: this end will give us nearly forty fathoms backs. The main lode is from three to four feet wide throughout, and from which very large quantities of tin must have been returned; although we are thirty-five fathoms from surface, we are not yet to bottom—there is a winze still under us. The old men took away about half the lode as they went through the ground; the standing pit will pay for working at the present price of tin. The lode in the shaft is improving as we get deeper; and, what is greatly to our advantage, we have little or no water; in fact, our whim seems to be the first that ever was erected on this mine. The set is about a mile in length and the same in width, and known to contain upwards of fifteen lodes. We are situated between Wheal Recth and Ding Dong: these mines have yielded the proprietors immense profits, and are still very rich. Our agent, who worked in one of them as a miner ten years and upwards, and was afterwards six years an agent in the other, states, he considers our set likely to make as good a mine as either of the above-named mines. We sampled a parcel of ore last week, valued at 53l. and odd, and paid the dues to eight-tenths of the lords and boulder, it being what is termed a several (that is, an undivided property). This I caused to be done in consequence of some persons having reported that I had not a good title to the set. I have receipts from eight-tenths of the lords, and the whole of the boulder's right through the undivided common of Multra-hill and Ninnis.

West Wheal Neptune.—We are sinking under our cross-cut, to cut the lode under a slide. We cannot set any pitches on the course of tin until we have opened a little more on the lode. The branch of tin the old men lost, in consequence of the lode taking horse, is about a foot wide, and very excellent work, averaging 20s. per barron, after deducting returning charges. I will give further particulars in my next report, as the post will not admit me to state more.

A. BENNETT.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 12.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as reported to you last week (favourable). In the western end, at the fifteen fathom level, the lode is one foot and a half big, composed of spar, mudic, and spots of copper ore. In the end going east, at the same level, the lode is two feet wide, chiefly composed of soft spar, prisan, and mudic.

RICHARD TRELEAS.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

East Wheal Providence, Nov. 2.—On this mine the necessary erections of smiths', carpenters', material-house, &c. have been erected. The adit level has been extended to intersect the lodes, and on the course of three lodes which have been discovered for upwards of 100 fathoms. The ground explored has been of a very favourable description for the production of ores; the average cost per fathom for driving has been twenty shillings. The work at present effecting, is the driving the adit south, where it is expected a tin lode will be intersected in extending the level further south about five fathoms; also, in sinking on the tin lode, east of the flucan, where the lode produces very good tin stuff. Also, in sinking a shaft to intersect the copper lode west of the flucan, the south lode has been discovered to produce some good copper ores. It is expected this lode will fall in with the north copper lode, in sinking twelve or fifteen fathoms below the adit level, which it is hoped soon to effect by the power which will be derived from the erection of a water-wheel of twenty feet diameter, and four feet wide, which will be completed in about three weeks.

Silver Hill.—The workings of this mine have been prosecuted to some extent, and the ten fathom level below the deep adit extended on the course of the lode for about twenty-five fathoms; in the western end it has every appearance of being productive of copper. The strata of the country has changed, and is more favourable, as well as the nature of the lode, which consists of blende and copper ore, and is about two feet wide. The workings of the mine have hitherto been carried on by the use of horse-engines, which being found expensive, a small steam-engine is now in the course of erection, and it is expected will be completed in about three weeks. This engine will be of sufficient power to enable the directors to judge of the propriety of erecting more powerful machinery.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—Since my report of the 7th, we discovered a branch in the twenty-two cross-cut, about five or six inches wide, producing, in some parts, particularly the bottom, some very rich work, and is leading towards the lode which augurs favourably for the object we had in view. We had a similar branch in the twelve fathom level which led to the lode, though not so good, and the ground at present is easy, through which I hope we shall, in the course of the week, meet the object we have before us. The ground in Fagan's winze is favourable; the lode is from eight to twelve inches wide, and has in the week produced some good stones of tin. All other places remain much the same in appearance as last reported.

JOHN BRAY.

KELLEWERRIS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 13.—There is a large quantity of tin ore at grass, and could raise considerably more from Musgrave's lode, had we the means of returning it; we have more now on the surface than we can return with one stamp in six months; therefore, we consider it a great object to endeavour to hire steam-stamps near us for two or three months. Capt. Trevithen, in the course of a few days, will endeavour to do it. We consider the selling some hundred pounds worth of tin by Christmas quarter might be of great advantage. Whatever quantity of ore is taken away from shaft's mouth can soon be replaced by putting more men to work on Musgrave's lode. From present appearances it will be necessary for us to have a steam-stamp with twenty or thirty heads.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 12.—There has not been any material alteration in the appearance of the lode in the thirty fathom level, or the shaft, since my last communication; it still continues large. Both cross-cuts are driving with all possible speed, as also the cutting of the plot and ground to remove the plunger-lift to the thirty-three Henrietta.

JAMES CARPENTER.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—I have the pleasure of informing you, that the forty fathom level west holds as good as last reported. Another sample has been assayed, and found to produce seventy-four ounces in the ton of ore. The eastern end of the same level is somewhat improved. The lode in the thirty fathom level west is increased in size, though at present not productive. The eastern end of this level is harder than last reported on; lode not as large, though equally promising in appearance. The lode in the winze below the twenty fathom level is much improved, having every appearance of nearing a course of silver. We have no alteration in the adit end west since my last communication.

J. PARROTT.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—I have to inform you, that since my report of the 7th inst., the new engine-shaft is sunk below the adit level about five feet. We have more water than we expected, though the ground is favourable for sinking.

J. PARROTT.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 14.—Buckingham's shaft is cleared and repaired about five fathoms under the shallow adit. We have begun to clear the south adit shaft, and are about four fathoms and a half under the surface. This shaft will meet with the Great Wheal Jewel lode a few fathoms under the shallow adit. We expect to clear it in all this month, until which we shall not do any thing further in the shallow adit. In stopping the ground from the winze west of Quarry shaft, we find it tolerably good for tin as it goes west. We have been clearing the levels west from Morcom's shaft. The old men discovered two lodes; one of which is small, the other is from two to three feet wide, and is a gozann lode, intermixed with green oxide of copper. There is every reason to believe this is a good copper lode, and worthy of our attention. There is another lode, called Morcom's south lode, which we must drive to cut. This lode lies in a fine strata of ground, and was never discovered in the deep adit in the former working. Wilkinson's engine-shaft is down seven fathoms. We are taking out the foundation of the engine-house, and have already delivered upon the spot all the large and corner stones requisite for the building.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 12.—At Stainaby's engine-shaft, fifteen fathom level, the cross-cut extending south, is just as last reported, rather hard. At the twelve fathom level, Flat-road shaft, the lode to the east of the cross-course is about five to ten inches wide; yielding moderate work for tin. In the end driving north we have a lode varying from ten to twelve inches wide, containing good work for tin. In the western end at this level we find the lode to be still small, but very rich. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south on the cross-course, continues favourable. At the middle level, Thomas's, the lode of late has improved, being about fifteen inches wide; what may now be properly termed good work for copper.

JAMES JAMES.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—At Orchard the nine fathom level east of the shaft is much improved since my last report; the lode is about three feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom. At the twenty-four and sixteen fathom levels it is productive and promising; the pitches are looking well. The flat-roads continue to work well in draining Trewhiten old mine, and the water is forked five to six fathoms below the adit level. On Thursday last we sold a parcel of copper ores to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., computed forty tons, at 4l. 10s. per ton.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—The plat at the eighty-five fathom level is completed, and the sumpmen are employed in clearing the engine and whim shafts under that level, preparatory to dropping below the ninety-five fathom level. The lode in the twenty-seven fathom level south is still ore and kindly, and the ground easier for driving. The parcel of ore sampled 31st ult., computed thirty-eight tons, was sold by ticket to Messrs. H. and W. Mitchell, of Truro, at 16l. 14s. 6d. per 21 cut.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—Since we set our engine to work we have had good success in sinking Grant's engine-shaft; the ground is favourable both for sinking, and, in appearance, for lead. In the course of this week we shall put the flat-roads to work on Mudge's old engine-shaft. The ground in the south cross-cut is more favourable than it has been for some time past. In sinking West Wheal Hope shaft below the twelve fathom level, it has been hard and slow to sink; but it is now improved, and we are expecting to hole it to the old workings in a short time; after which we shall communicate it from level to level with much speed. The tributaries on Mudge's lode are raising sufficient lead, only eight fathoms below the surface, to make the good wages.

JOHN WARR.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 16.—I beg to say, that I hope to be able to remove the pit-work, and to unfork the water so as to resume operations at the forty-two and fifty-two in a fortnight after the commencement. Our pitman thinks that we shall accomplish the work in less time, but in the performance of such work there is generally some unforeseen let. We yesterday sampled 187 tons of copper ore, and should have sampled from 210 to 220 tons had it not been for the severity of the weather during the last fortnight; it was so stormy that our whim-drawers were able to do but little, especially in the night-season; and it was with great difficulty that the ore-drawers were able to prepare the ore they did for sampling yesterday. The drawing up of the wind-bore and door-piece from the top-lift, which we intend for the bottom of one of our new plunger-lifts, and the fixing of borrowed ones in their place, together with the necessary labour of weighing, dividing, &c. of ores for sampling, have prevented us from doing but little work on the lode; consequently, no alteration in the appearance of the mine has or could have taken place.

JAMES STEPHENS.

ST. NEOT AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Gonzion, Nov. 14.—The lode in the Panch-howl adit proving only about twelve to fifteen inches, we have not deemed it advisable to drive on it more than a few fathoms, wishing rather to prosecute the adit with the utmost dispatch to the workings, which we estimate to be about twenty fathoms distant, where the lode was much larger. The water had drained from the shaft considerably since the lode was cut; but so much rain has fallen lately that we have had but little advantage from it. On driving on the manganese we are disappointed to find it does not hold its size, but proves to be, as is commonly is, a bunch. At Charles's shaft we have driven through the lode in the north end, and have set bargains to drive east and west on it. It is full four feet big, good tinny work, and a kindly spar. We have not yet reached the south lode, though we cannot be far off. The water is too quiet to admit of sinking the shaft further till the deep adit is nearer home. We drove five fathoms in October. The ground is now somewhat harder; but so much water flows from the end, that we are encouraged with the prospect of soon cutting the lode at full thirty fathoms in depth. On driving east from the winze on the "large" lode, we are raising good work.

Tin Hatches.—With the assistance of the whim the men have been enabled to break some very good work from this lode. The water is still quiet and troublesome. The ground in the deep adit is eased forty feet per fathom, which will enable us to make much greater dispatch.

Wheal Bank.—We have completed the level for the wheel, and are proceeding with the shaft, keeping the water with the whim; but shall not be able to effect much till the wheel is erected. Our carpenters are engaged about the large stamps (thirty-two heads), which will, however, take some time to finish. We are again burning; but shall not offer for sale at the present price; at least, for awhile.

CHARLES ROW.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 12.—On the Maria and South lodes there is no alteration since my last report. At Wheal Christie we have done nothing upon the lode; the men have been dividing and easing the shaft, and cutting the plat at the ten fathom level. At Wheal Shauger the lode continues promising; I hope we have 40l. worth of ore drawn this week. We are not yet through the cross-course, although we have extended nearly three fathoms east on the South lode. On Monday I intend putting two men to rise on the North lode until we find the junction, as described in the transverse section, where I expect to have a good pile of ore.

W. SINCOCK.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 15.—We commenced driving the seventy fathom level south from engine-shaft yesterday morning towards the South lode. The lodes in the sixty east and west from shaft, at this time, are rather poor. We have not yet cut the south part of the lode in the sixty east, on the counter. We find the lode has taken horse in the forty-seven east, on the counter; should the north and south parts continue their present direction, we shall have to drive two ends eastward; each of these ends at present will produce one ton per fathom. The forty-east, on the counter, will produce two tons and a half per fathom. The rise in the back of this level produces about one ton per fathom. The lode in the thirty fathom level east, on the counter, is about eighteen inches wide—not of an unpromising character. Our tributaries pitches generally are looking fair. We are pleased to find the ground in Nicholson's shaft continues soft for sinking through, and the men are working well. The price which we received for our lead and silver ore is 10l. 6s. per ton, which is near the price agreeable to our assay. The exact weight we shall be able to state in our next.

J. MIDDLETON.

NEW SOUTH HOOK MINING COMPANY.

Tunnel, Nov. 12.—We have driven two fathoms north in the deep adit, and the ground is something harder. The lode therein on which we are driving, is from six to twelve inches thick, consisting of flucan, killas, mudic, and sometimes spots of lead. We have raised towards Deacon's shaft from the bottom of the winze this week, two fathoms and three feet; the lode is from three feet and a half to four feet big, containing white caple, iron, mudic, and spots of lead. The water is very quick, and we have been obliged to employ two additional men at the winze. In about a fortnight more we expect to hole the ground.

J. E. BLEWETT.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—The lode in the twenty-five fathom level west of the engine-shaft, is not quite so large as it has been; the lead part is about twelve inches wide, composed of mudic, carbonate of iron, and quartz, with spots of copper ores. The lode east of the shaft at that level is promising. The lode in the ten fathom level east, at Flap-jack, is about nine inches wide, composed of carbonate of iron, quartz, and mudic, with silver ores. We are sinking the shaft below the ten fathom level as fast as possible; the ground is at present hard.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

REDMOON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 14.—At the twenty fathom level west of the engine shaft, Trelease's lode is divided into two branches. The south one varies from six inches to two feet wide; and the north one, which is very promising, and inclining towards the south branch, is from six to nine inches wide, yielding very good tones of copper ores; and the killas in which the lode occurs is very kindly. The ground continues very favourable for extending the adit level steadily north of the north whim-shaft on the cross-course, to cut the Houlden lodes. The lead lode at the thirty fathom level, south of Johnson's shaft, is very promising, and the ground not so hard as it has been. During the past week we have broken a very good pile of silver-lead ores. At this level, north, the ground is not so hard as stated in my last report.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 15.—*Diagonal Shaft.*—Lode about three feet wide, of a favourable appearance, and producing good stones of ore—improved since yesterday. *Twenty-five Fathom Level.*—There is no particular alteration in either of these levels since last survey-day—they both continue kindly levels. *Adit Level.*—The east end is rather improved since last reported. West end continues much the same. The lode is cut in the north end, but not yet through it; there is ore in the lode, but not particularly rich. *Ten Fathom Level.*—The east end continues poor, but no alteration in the west end. The pit in this level and adit continue very good. *Twenty Fathom Level.*—The west end is improved since last reported; no alteration in the east end. The winze has a very good lode in it, two feet wide. The pitches in general look well. *Twenty-seven Fathom Level.*—There is not much alteration in this level since survey-day. *Thirty Fathom Level.*—There is no alteration in this level worth mentioning; the lode continues large, but rather coarse in quality. Pitches continue without much alteration. *Thirty-six Fathom Level.*—The lode is about six feet wide, with ore, but coarse in quality. The ground continues much the same in the north end. No lode or branch cut as yet. We have this day sampled 392 tons of copper ore, in six parcels.

C. PENROSE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 15.—I beg to offer the following remarks on our present underground appearances. The size of the lode sloping by the sumpmen at the back of the seventy fathom level east of Humphrey's is good, but the contents at present are by no means rich. At the forty, in the same direction, the lode is six inches wide, of mudic, caple, and black and yellow ore, with a good country in its vicinity. Every thing I am happy to say wears a most smiling aspect in the neighbourhood of Goyen's shaft, so will be seen by the following interesting facts in relation to Callaway's lode, at the setting for October, a cross-cut was commenced to drive from Gribben's pitch, to intersect that one north of the heave, which has been effected during the past week under circumstances the most flattering; in the first place, a lode or branch of solid yellow ore, about six inches wide, was cut, but extending the level somewhat further, another lode equally favourable was intersected in a beautiful stratum of white clay, a kind of ground particularly productive to ore. On the course of this lode, the same lode has been seen at nearly every point westward of Gribben's pitch at the twenty fathom level, and presenting appearances of such a nature as to leave no doubt of very much ultimate success. It is not yet completely cut through, but that part already opened is from eight to ten inches wide of jack and yellow ore, the former being invariably one of the components of this lode. Eastward of Goyen's at the ten fathom level, the lode is still split into a variety of very branches, and westward, although small, it is by no means unpromising; in fact, as before stated. The result of our workings upon this lode has very far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The ground set to Gribben at our last survey was confined to a line of two fathoms by nine feet long; this is now accomplished, and has produced about twenty tons of fine yellow ore, with a lode rather improving than otherwise. The ten fathoms level west of Stephens' on the north lode is sixteen inches big of spar, mudic, and ore; and on the whole is looking pretty favourable. Southward, the same level contains a lode from twelve to fifteen inches wide of spar, mudic, and little ore. At the adit level no very considerable alteration has taken place; the general appearances are spar and killas, with minute branches of ore. During the greater part of the time since the setting, the indications of the lode at the sixty fathoms level south since have been very promising. Its average size has been from three to four feet long, and in a mass of sugar, spar, fine branches and stones of yellow ore have been included; a contraction of the lode has however now taken place, which has tended greatly to deteriorate its value, with the exception of Gribben's pitch already mentioned, no material alteration has taken place in the tribute department. It affords me pleasure to inform you, that an extraordinary change for the better has occurred in the nature of the ground in the cross-cut at the eighty-six fathom level Wheal Leisure, at the setting, eighteen pounds was given for one fathom that is already completed, and another commenced at the reduced rate of seven pounds; this is vastly important, as it will expedite so much our communicating with the new engine-shaft at that level. The stopes are likewise progressing rapidly, and we are now preparing to sink to extra, which I hope we shall be able to commence in a month or five weeks from this time. The tributaries in this line are working with spirit, and from present appearance, there is every reason to conclude that a good sampling will be the result of their two months' working. Nothing even as transpired at the thirty level, Wheal Providence; but in driving the cross-cut south at the forty-two, 12½ fathoms of mudic jack and ore have been passed through at the thirty-two, north lode is twelve inches in width, and is composed of calc. mudic; at the Wheal Meadow lode at the adit level comprises spar, mudic and ore, and nature of the ground is favourable.

H. HERRING.

FOREIGN MINES.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cata Branca, Aug. 30.—I enclose gold report from 21st to 27th inst., which I trust you will find satisfactory; and it is with great pleasure I inform you, that this week promises a still more favourable return, notwithstanding the old stamps have been frequently stopped. The ore supply has been none from the richer parts of the mine, rather the contrary. The cause of the old stamps being stopped is, that the new beads just received from England have not answered; they snap off at the shank, which is made much finer than it ought to be. If this evil cannot be remedied, it will be to us, in our present position, with so many heavy jobs on hand, a serious drawback. We have had the weather exceedingly hot, and from that cause a good many of the men are on the sick list, otherwise all goes on well. I am expecting Captain Cotesworth from Conceição to-morrow, and therefore do not enlarge, as he will himself address you by the next post.

EDWARD HARDING.

Cata Branca, Sept. 4.—Enclosed I beg to hand you the gold report from 28th ult. to 3d inst. Having only this moment returned from Conceição, and the post just leaving, I am prevented addressing you as fully as I could wish. By the next I will do so. Mr. Harding informs me that all goes on steadily; and the gold report forwarded cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory.

WILLIAM COTESWORTH.

Gold return from August 21 to September 3, from twenty-eight stamps (frequently interrupted), 18lbs. 8oz. 1dwt.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sirena, September 2.—The buscones have worked their campos very regularly during the month; they have extracted about 270 cargas of ore weekly, and the average amount of the sale is about \$1330, of which the company's half has about covered the memoria of the mine. The workings of Nombre de Dios on the hills above, where the greatest part of the buscones' ores have lately been extracted (which labor has lately been discovered), are now becoming extensive; and in two or three weeks more, when these workings are sufficiently cleared out, there will be several new campos given to buscones; perhaps there may be some points found that may pay to work on hacienda account. By the next packet, we shall be able to send a sketch of these workings, that they may be referred to from the map of the mine in the company's office. The cross-cut of La Purissima has been worked with eight men, who have driven about one vara and a half per week, at \$40 per vara. It now wants about two varas to cut the hilo of Nombre de Dios.

Penafiel.—The buscones have extracted about seventy cargas of ores weekly, and the average amount of sale is \$255. The campos have improved a little since the last report. There has been some additional expense incurred lately, in clearing and repairing campos, by which means the mine will begin to leave a little regular profit weekly.

Tepeyac.—It will be seen from the weekly reports, that the campos have fallen off a great deal lately, owing to the vein being in general sterile. The frente of San José, going south-east, is now let on destajo at \$60 per vara. The vein contains a little ordinary ore, but not worth saving. In the pozo of San Juan, there have been nine men employed clearing and repairing it, but owing to its ruinous state, it has advanced very slowly, and we have not yet seen the bottom, although it is expected that we are very near it.

Esperanza.—The buscones have extracted about thirty cargas of ores weekly, and their half has been sold for about \$60. There have been two herramientas driving south-east on the campo medio; they advance about three quarters vara per week. The vein contains small pieces of good ores, but in very small quantities. In the north-west part of the mine, we have got into some old workings, where there are some ores that will pay buscones to work when it is put in repair. We shall be able to give a better account of these workings in the next report.

San Lorenzo.—The buscones have extracted about twenty cargas of ores weekly, and sold their half for about \$75. The prospects of the campos are a little improved lately. We have begun to drive a cross-cut from the campo alto to cut the campo medio below the pozo, where the campos are now working; it is worked by four men, who drive one vara and a half per week, at \$16 per vara. It wants about three varas more to reach the cuerpito. The expenses of this mine have increased lately a little beyond its produce, owing to the expense of working the malacates to clear the tepeyac from the campos that we are now working, and also to clear out other campos with the view to increase the produce, and to keep the water from rising, that the mine be in a proper state by the end of the rainy season to begin sinking the shaft.

In *Anuncion* there has been a thing done since the last report.

JOHN MORCOM.

Guadalupe.—Abandoned Mines, Sept. 1.—From Guadalupe the July dividends amounted to \$151 3/4; the accounts for August cannot yet be received for some days. From Mellado a dividend of \$4266 5 was received on the 12th ult., and another of like amount has been paid to me this day. The mine continues to leave weekly profits, and has improved very much in some of its workings during the last few days.

Mines in Work.—Captain Morcom's monthly report I beg to refer to as usual, in regard to

San Lorenzo and Anuncion.—The improvement which has taken place in the few campos which have been occupied by the buscones in San Lorenzo, has induced us to increase the weekly outlay a little, for the purpose of clearing away rubbish, and opening a larger space for their exertions, from which I hope corresponding favourable results will follow. The plan for working these mines on a more vigorous scale, as suggested by Captain Morcom, and noticed in my letters of 26th June, has again occupied attention; and it has been arranged, that a portion of the increased expenditure just noticed, should be applied to the drainage, so as to keep the water down, and be in readiness to begin clearing an old sinking shaft as soon as the rainy season is over. Captain Morcom's plan will be found in close accordance with the seventh article of the contract of avio of San Lorenzo, which stipulates that the shaft shall be sunk eight varas deep, a cross-cut driven from it to the lode, and works opened thereon to the south-east and north-west. It has also the recommendation, that it is a fair mining speculation, and in fact, the only effectual mode of reaching the new and unexplored parts of lodes which have been found rich and productive in the higher levels of the mines opened upon them. In the event, therefore, of the company's finances being in such a state as to justify the appropriation of five or six thousand dollars to this object in about two months hence, and of which, according to present appearances, I have not much doubt, it is highly probable that the plan will be adopted, and put into vigorous execution.

Sirena and Penafiel.—The workings of Nombre de Dios, in Sirena, really promise well, and as they are going down in macizo or solid ground, there is a reasonable chance of our obtaining an abundant supply of ore from them. In another part of the mine some old workings have recently been discovered, and are now being cleared, from the sides of which some tolerably rich ore has been extracted, and which, it is to be presumed, our predecessors would not have left behind them had they not been working on ore still richer; it is of course impossible to say where these workings will lead us to, or in what they will terminate; but the ore which is being extracted from them not only gives encouragement to proceed, but helps us in no inconsiderable degree to pay the expense of clearing. Penafiel ought now at least to cover its memoria, and which, in fact, was the case last week.

Esperanza.—In this mine some old workings have also been opened, which it is expected will yield some profit worked by buscones; but beyond this, nothing else of interest has occurred with respect to it.

Tepeyac.—The sales of ore extracted from this mine have fallen off in a most discouraging manner, so much so that the mine share of last week's sale did not cover the actual expenses incurred on the buscones. Should this happen again in the present week, the buscones will be immediately withdrawn; because, if, instead of assisting the mine, they become a source of expense to it, the sooner they are removed the better. In this case operations in Tepeyac will be limited to works of research, in points, however, which must either lead to some permanent good result, or prove that the mine is worthless. Such, for instance, as the frente of San José to the south-east, where every inch that is driven is in utterly solid ground; and in the third pertenencia of the mine, which has hitherto been little worked, if the plans are to be depended upon. The pozo also of San Juan, although deeper, and in a more ruinous state than was expected, and consequently requiring more time and expense to clear it than was anticipated, must eventually introduce us to the bottom of the mine, where solid ground again awaits us; so that if the mine does contain any thing, we are in a fair way to meet with it. In the mean time, however, we have only the certainty of expense before us.

Valenciana Drainage.—The engine under the care of Mr. Parke and his Mexican assistants is working very well. Last week it raised 3000 botas of water, which is fully equal to the work of four malacates. From the want of horses, three out of seven malacates have not yet been worked by night; but an adequate supply of new horses is expected to arrive daily, when, of course, the full powers of draining at our disposal will be brought into use. The weekly results since my last advice are as follows:—Week ending July 30, the water rose eight and three-tenths inches; August 6, fell twenty-one and five-tenths inches; August 13, fell fifteen and six-tenths inches; August 20, fell seven and six-tenths inches; August twenty-seven, fell fourteen and five-tenths inches.

JOHN STANLEY.

MOCAHUAS AND COCAES MINING COMPANY.

Checo, Aug. 29.—We have to inform you that the extremely troublesome state of the ground has rendered our progress in driving it slow. We are using, however, every exertion, and have adopted the best means possible for its prosecution.

At Halford's, on the different parts on the lode, the samples taken have been poor. The lode in the end, driving towards the Rasgado, is large and

regular, and has a promising appearance. We have been obliged to discontinue washing in the canvas here, on account of the scarcity of water, the whole being required for McDonnell's wheel.

In the end driving west from the bottom of the Casco shaft the lode is still small. We have resumed sinking on the shaft. In the end driving east from the shallow adit the lode is without any alteration; it is still about a foot big, and tolerably regular. In the western end the lode has a tolerably kind appearance, and the samples show a little gold.

We have cut the lode in the third cross-cut at Mina de Morro, and are now driving on the course of it; it is tolerably favourable, but the samples taken from it are poor.

Gold.—7 oz. 6 dwts. 23 grs.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, Sept. 3.—The produce for last month is 1751 oits. 33 grs. very low; and the produce still continues so; from the sinking still being pushed with all speed. The daily produce is about forty oits.

C. HERRING, Junr.

Mine Report for August, 1836.

Baku Mine Shaft.—The weather still continuing fine, and no delays of any moment occurring, we have made steady progress in sinking. Eight men day and night have been stationed there, and three feet have been sunk. Total depth, eighty-two feet.

Stopes.—Our stoping force has even been smaller this than the preceding month. Only two men by day squaring down the sides.

West Level.—We have made but little progress in driving, as we are still opening north on the lode to avoid the killas. The stone has also become harder in the end, and more difficult to bore, consequently fewer holes are blasted per diem. Four men day and night have been stationed there; two feet ten inches driven, and nine feet nine inches opened north on the lode. Length of level 107 feet 10 inches.

West Pillar.—This work has gone on satisfactorily, and the sinking and driving has advanced considerably. Eight men day and night have been stationed there.

Deep Adit has been continued regularly. Two men day and night, and one boy by day removing the stone. Six feet seven inches have been driven. Length, 331 feet 10 inches.

Vinograd Mine Shaft.—Four men day and night. Four feet have been sunk. Total depth, 74 feet 6 inches.

In the Levels.—The north level east, after being cleared of stuff, was continued about three feet, when the killas made its appearance in the end, since which it has been stopped. In the other levels we have had one English miner and two blacks stoping and breaking ore for the Capellao stamps, with three men filling and wheeling.

Cachero Stopes.—Two men by day stoping, to assist in supplying the stamps with ore.

Reduction Works.—The supply of stone has been tolerably good throughout the month. The produce, however, has been any thing but good, the greater portion of the ore supplied to the stamps coming from the shaft, and but little or none from the stopes, our mining force being entirely occupied sinking and driving.

The sand from the different stamps has been concentrated and saved. Two men day and night employed for this purpose till the 7th inst., and since then three, concentrating ties having been fixed below the Capellao stamps.

The tank washing occupied the usual number of hands and days. Lobby for Changing-house, &c. was completed on the 13th inst. One English and two negroes day and night. Twelve feet made good.

Shallow Adit.—This work was resumed again on the 4th inst., and finished on the 25th;—101 feet 6 inches have been re-timbered and made good. One English miner and two negroes day and night.

Tile-gird.—Six thousand have been burned this month. The tile-makers were absent one week on a visit to their families. Two natives and four negroes.

Adobos, or Unburned Bricks.—Six thousand four hundred and seventy-five have been made in this and the preceding month, for buildings and other purposes.

Road-making.—Thirty-six feet repaired and made good towards the smiths' shop; the English miner superintending this work was removed at the beginning of the month to the Baku mine, to supply the place of one who left us.

Masons.—At the commencement of the month were employed on the Casa Grande, and preparing store for provisions, and kitchen for new feitor; since which they have been occupied on the foundation for changing-house, kitchen, &c.; also fixing new stables in the washing-house, and building an oven for the Salrado House. Five natives, seven negroes, and four women; and one, sometimes two and three pairs of borers blasting stone.

Charcoal.—Stock from last month eighteen pits; made this month fifty-four pits; consumed forty-seven pits;—301 m-e loads sent in. Stock on hand twenty-five pits. Increase this month seven pits. Twenty-one men four boys; three tropeiros and one feitor.

Wood.—This department has not gone on so satisfactorily as could be wished. It being now nearly the end of the dry season, the pastures are completely dried and burnt up, and the cattle straying into the woods in search of green food renders it difficult to collect them; and to this circumstance may be attributed the comparatively little work done, considering our large force of draught oxen.

Twenty pieces of timber, measuring 397½ cubic feet; thirty-three loads of poles for lobby and shallow adit; twenty-three loads of fire-wood for lime-kiln; furnace and hospital, one ditto of plank. Plank sawn this month, thirty-two. Two carpenters, four woodcutters, two sawyers, two men cutting firewood, six carmen and seven boys.

Carpenters.—The principal work which has occupied their attention, has been preparing new horizontal rods for the Baku engine, the present ones being now in a bad state, and unequal to the depth of the shaft; and since the arrival of the working-barrels, lining up the same, preparatory to fixing them in the Baku shaft. It being deemed advisable to increase the length of the stroke to the full extent of the barrel (five feet eight inches) before the approaching rainy season, as during the past many delays occurred in sinking, from the inadequacy of our pumping-gear during any floods of rain. A new bob is also in progress for the same purpose.

Work Completed.—Three twelve-foot ladders; pulley for balance for trap-door; drag for carrying stone; twenty-one bedsteads; two concentrating ties, twelve feet long, one foot ten inches wide, same depth; nine wheelbarrows; dividing three rooms for carmen and retiro; book-case; cupboard; desk and stool for new store; four door-cases and window frames; a new provision-store, and kitchen for new feitor; sundry shelves for same; drawing-board; strakes for washing-house, twenty-five feet long, by two feet four inches; cistern for same, five feet by three inches, one foot deep; provision chest, eight feet long, three deep, two feet six inches wide; four braces for trap-frames; twelve feet small ladders; cart-retro, or timber carriage.

Sundry Jobs.—Fixing catch for trap-door; side-board for Casa Grande; cistern to wheel of till-hammer; repairing provision-chest; sundry jobs for Casa Grande; pitching and repairing stamps; repairing timber carts, wheelbarrows; squaring and sawing timber.

Work in Hand.—Horizontal rods; working-barrels; pulleys and two bobs (D and E) for Baku shaft; trap-door for Vinograd shaft; blast for smiths' forge; new horse-cart; provision-store; desk for office. Four English, five natives, seven blacks, two boys.

Smiths.—A delay of three days was occasioned in this department, from the water-course, which supplies the blast, giving way.

Work Completed.—One new anvil, three hammers, one whim kibble, twelve pair hinges, nine pair tongs, fourteen crooks, twenty-seven spikes, one tiller for saw, eighteen wedges, twenty-eight staples, 107 bolts, fifteen cliffs, two bed-lows noses, five pair chisels, four stud-pins, twenty-one cutters, six rods, six chisels, one bend for wheel, six scrapers, three hoes, sixteen mallets, one fire-shovel, two centres for mill, forty-five dozen barrow-nails, fourteen spalling-hammers, twenty-nine nails, binding eleven barrow wheels, two feet seven-eighths chain, three furnace bars, three washers, two pair barrow eyes, two barrow millwheels, three gudgeons, six lifter-bands, twelve fatoms of small chain for anchor, three studs, five pair rod pates, nineteen small millwheels, seventy-two rivets, six gads, six pump bands, two T millwheels, eleven barrow-bands, two hammers and pins, seven handles, one crank, two pair glands, four needles, two screw yokes, two S crooks, iron-work for gold box, one pair bolt hinges, binding pumps and timber carts, 522 new boyers, 127 ditto mended, 1399 ditto new steeled, 12,994 ditto sharpened.

Sundry Jobs.—Sharpening and repairing tools, sundry work for stamps and timber carts, cutting up iron and steel for boyers.

Work in Hand.—One pair wheels for timber-car, barrow-work, work for new bob, horizontal rods and stamps. Three English, one native, eight slaves, and three ditto day and night at the mine forge, sharpening boyers and tools.

J. K. A. CRICKETT.

BELGIUM MINERS.—King Leopold lately gave a private audience at Laeken to a deputation from the workmen in the coal-mines of the Borinage. The troubles in the Borinage seem to be entirely terminated. We learn that one mining company has yielded to the wishes of the workmen, and withdrawn the regulations which had caused the fermentation among them, and that, in consequence, the work has been resumed in three of its mines. There is every reason to suppose that the other companies will follow this example. A letter from Mons says:—"The companies of infantry which were sent to Borinage have returned to town. The state of our environs has ceased to cause any alarm, most of the men having returned to their work."

NEW RAILROAD.—A railroad from London to Oxford is said to be in contemplation, by way of Uxbridge, Beaconsfield, Wycombe, and Thame. A meeting is intended to be held soon, at Oxford, to take the scheme into consideration. Does not the Great Western accomplish all that is here wanted?—*Railway Magazine.*

COAL.—A correspondent informs us that, at Newport, this article has been reduced 1s. per ton, and a further decline in price is expected. Oil and whalebone have advanced considerably, owing to the failure of the Davis Straits fishery.—*West Briton.*

LONDON COLLIER WHARFS.—The object of this undertaking is to supersede the necessity of collier docks. The evils of unloading colliers in the pool, and the expenses attending the present mode of delivery, are about to be remedied by the adoption of wharfs in the Isle of Dogs, connected with a railway to join the Blackwall railway, which will communicate with the Eastern, the Great Northern, the Birmingham, and Great Western Railways, and thus supply the metropolis and inland counties with coal at a very reduced price. By the plan proposed, which has the sanction and support of the ship and coal owners, it is intended to unload the colliers alongside of wharfs afloat, by means of machinery, with ton boxes, which may be transmitted either in barges or on the railway to any part of the metropolis. In adopting this method, the coals will only be once moved instead of five times, and the ship detained a fifth of the time at present occupied in its delivery, independent of the very reduced charges.—*Sunderland Herald.*

PATENT STEAM BOILERS.—The proprietors of Collier's Improved Patent Steam Boilers having a safety or breathing-pipe attached to these boilers, and which are applicable also to all, either on land or at sea, are prompted by the fatal occurrence at Manchester, narrated in the public journals of the 7th November, to notify to the public that this safety-pipe may be had separately from the boilers at a comparative small expense, by application at the factory of the Patentees, Messrs. Stephens and Co., Globe-stairs Docks, Rotherhithe. The following is an extract from the prospectus, as relates to the safety or breathing-pipe, and as rendering explosion impossible:—"In fig. 2, an upright pipe or tube is represented, which is opened at both ends; the lower end being immersed within six inches of the bottom of the boiler, and the upper end entering the funnel; and thus, in case of any accident arising from the sticking of the valves, or other causes, the pressure of the steam in the boiler will force the water into the funnel, and extinguish the fire; and vice versa in case of a collapse, from any sudden condensation of the steam, the upper end of the pipe being open will admit the atmospheric air to enter and restore the equilibrium."

MICROSCOPIC SHELLS FOUND IN A FOSSILIZED STATE.—Soldani collected from less than an ounce and a half of stone found in the hills of Casciana, in Tuscany, 10,454 microscopic chambered shells. The rest of the stone was composed of fragments of shells, of minute species of echini, and of a sparry calcareous matter. Of several species of these shells, four or five hundred weigh but a single grain; of one species he calculates that a thousand individuals would scarcely weigh one grain. He further states, that some idea of their diminutive size may be formed from the circumstance, that immense numbers of them pass through a paper in which holes have been pinched with a needle of the smallest size. Our mental, like our visual faculties, begin rapidly to fail us, when we attempt to comprehend the infinity of littleness towards which we are thus conducted, on approaching the smaller extremes of creation.—*Professor Duckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

IRON.—We understand that this article has gone back one pound per ton, say from 11l. to 10l., at the works in Wales.—*West Briton.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Smith and C. Earnshaw, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, tea-dealers—W. Baker and J. Baker, Staffordshire Pottery, manufacturers of china—J. Palmer, jun., and E. Maynard, Bath Port, Somersetshire, fellingmongers—B. Perkins and W. T. Dixon, Oxford-street, chemists—G. Grantham and G. Peak, Rusholme, Lancashire, tailors—C. Overall, A. Overall, and M. L. Simon, Holmston, as far as regards M. L. Simon—E. Roberts and C. H. Anderson, Liverpool, corn-merchants—R. Gay and T. Middleton, Weaver's Lane, Tooley-street, mustard-manufacturers—J. Atherton and W. Atherton, Thatch Heath, Lancashire, ale-brewers—E. Greenhow, T. Ingman, and E. H. Greenhow, Tyneworth, surgeons-apothecaries—E. Wherry and J. Dale, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, drapers—J. Whitlock and H. Wiles, York, painters—I. Shakespear, W. Fawcett, and W. R. Preston, Liverpool, engineers, as far as regards I. Shakespear—G. Sang and W. Sang, Darlington, drapers—W. Bridger, J. Pettit, and W. Cornell, High-street, Southwark, wholesale grocers, as far as regards W. Cornell—S. A. Liebert, M. P. Schlesinger, and J. E. Schlesinger, Manchester, merchants—G. Fish and H. Fish, Sheffield, printers—H. Whalley and G. Morton, Liverpool, coach-makers—W. Lyes and J. Corbett, Judd-street, New-road, grocers—E. Adams and W. Johnson, Jeffries-square—J. Baldwin and W. Baldwin, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.

INSOLVENTS.

Nov. 14.—Nehemiah Gerrard and John Gerrard, Manchester, cotton-spinners. Mary Anne Abercrombie and William Henry Abercrombie, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, brass-founders. Benjamin Brissenden, Tunbridge Wells, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard James Adams, Chelmsford, cabinet-maker, to surrender Nov. 21, Dec. 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Stevens, Wood, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Little St. Thomas Apostle; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Basinghall-street. Richard Webster, Cornhill, watch-maker, Nov. 22, Dec. 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Ivimey, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Elizabeth Cockett, Blackheath-road, near Greenwich, grocer, Nov. 25, Dec. 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate; official assignee, Mr. Gibson. Hugh Searl, Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper, Nov. 22, Dec. 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Cheap-side; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Cornhill-buildings. John Hyatt, Commercial-road, Pimlico, victualler, Nov. 25, Dec. 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Turner, Clifford's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Benjamin Homan, St. Leonard's, Hastings, builder, Nov. 19, at the Swan Hotel, Hastings; Dec. 27, at the George Inn, Battle. Solicitors, Mr. Scrivens, jun., Hastings, and Mr. Norton, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook. William Maiben, Brighton, coach-maker, Nov. 28, Dec. 27, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Solicitor, Mr. Laffer, Brighton. Thomas Davies, Ledbury, Herefordshire, victualler, Dec. 6, 27, at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford. Solicitors, Messrs. Higgins, Ledbury, and Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields. John Gledhill Lee, Leeds, carpet-manufacturer, Nov. 23, Dec. 27, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Dunning and Kenyon, Leeds, and Messrs. Smithson and Dunn, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Silas Pearce, Oreston, Devonshire, quarryman, Dec. 5, 27, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Solicitors, Mr. Beer, Devonport, and Mr. Barnes, Ely-place, Holborn. George Orme, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, bookseller, Nov. 24, Dec. 27, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Higginbottom and Bockly, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields. John Smith, Scalfelt Mill, Lancashire, corn-miller, Nov. 29, Dec. 27, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax, Yorkshire. Solicitors, Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale, and Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields. James Marshall, Coventry, ribband-manufacturer, Dec. 1, 27, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry. Solicitors, Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry, and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Gray's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 5, S. Godson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate, wine-merchant—Dec. 6, J. Hagger, Richmond, Surrey, corn-swallower—Dec. 6, J. Snow, Timberham, Surrey, innkeeper—Dec. 6, C. Bason and T. G. Bayntum, Strand, wine-merchants—Dec. 6, W. Short and W. R. Honey, Shad Thames, wharfingers—Dec. 6, W. J. Potter, Little Compton-street, Soho, victualler—Dec. 8, J. Grant and J. Reid, Mansell-street, Minories, ship-owners—Dec. 8, A. Goodrick, Edward-street, Portman-square, dress-maker—Dec. 8, J. Coward, Bath, linen-draper—Dec. 8, W. Dadds and B. Dadds, Leadenhall-street, grocers—Dec. 6, G. H. Hussey, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, wine-merchant—Dec. 6, R. Morgan, Southampton-row, Russell-square, linen-draper—Dec. 6, J. Jay, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer—Dec. 8, J. S. Procter, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, glue-manufacturer—Dec. 12, H. Briggs, Leeds, glue manufacturer—Dec. 9, W. Hind, Carlisle, currier—Dec. 12, W. Hawkins, Nottingham, timber-merchant—Dec. 7, R. G. Roberts, Liverpool, timber-merchant—Dec. 14, J. Ramsden, Bradford, Yorkshire, hatter—Dec. 8, J. Ferguson, Catterick, Yorkshire, scrivener—Dec. 9, R. Bowerman, sen., and G. Bowerman, Ensham, Oxfordshire, carriers—Dec. 8, G. Wilson, Brompton, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer—Dec. 7, J. Booth, Doncaster, coach-proprietor—Dec. 5, T. Deem, Bridport, Dorsetshire, grocer—Dec. 9, W. Gibson, Deddington, Oxfordshire, victualler—Dec. 10, T. Atkinson, Huddersfield, clothier—Dec. 6, T. Cook, Sculthorpe, Norfolk, miller—Dec. 7, J. Smith, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, innkeeper—Dec. 9, S. Crosby, Coventry, dyer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Dec. 6.

J. Blair, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, money-scrivener—G. Lockwood, Trillick-square, coal-factor—E. Thornton, Oxford-street, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

William Orr, Towerlands, cattle-dealer, Nov. 22, Dec. 15, at the house of John Murray, innkeeper, Irvine.

Friday, Nov. 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Whittington and J. Whittington, Bath, attorneys—N. Firth and J. Scott, Sheffield, builders—J. Neil, W. Neil, and J. G. Rolfe, Broad-street-buildings, as far as regards J. G. Rolfe—W. Reynolds and J. Allen, Chapel-street, Pentonville, copper-plate-printers—G. Collins and E. Dorset, Newgate-market, meat salesman—J. Baker and W. Baker, Newington causeway, hatters—G. Bell and A. L. Anderson, Bucharest, merchants—S. Gibson and R. Wallis, Rowell, Northamptonshire, mill-owners—G. Wyatt and R. W. Blake, Blomfield street, wholesale tea-dealers—H. Osborne and M. Osborne, Cold Ashton, Gloucestershire, farmers—A. H. F. Moseley, North Glamorgan, watchmakers—T. Sutcliffe, jun., and J. Sutcliffe, Horsfall within Stansfield, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturers—A. Shannon and J. Shannon, Taunton, Somersetshire, linen-draper—J. Chadwick and J. Chadwick, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—W. Lake, J. Carne, and E. C. Carne, Falmouth, bankers—W. Stevens and G. White, Hatton-garden, attorneys—G. H. Deed, Turnham-street, Clerkenwell, and J. Deed, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, curriers—J. James and T. Mason, Middle-row, Holborn, drapers—G. Tomlinson and C. Dea, King's Heath, Worcestershire, fire-iron-makers—C. D. Barrett and J. C. Barrett, Godstone, Surrey, farmers—J. Chatterton, sen., and J. Chatterton, jun., street-port, Cheshire, reed-makers—J. S. Needham, J. Blakesley, and D. Heming,

Hinckley, Leicestershire, merchants, as far as regards J. Blakesley-S. Ever-
shod, J. J. Wilson, and K. H. Fisher, Arundel, Sussex, timber-merchants.

No. 16, Nicholas Strange, Tunbridge Wells, cabinet-maker.

INSOLVENT.

Thomas Nichols, Downgate Hill, carman, to surrender Nov. 28, Dec. 30, at the
Bankruptcy-court, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Baskleys, Leman-street,
Goodman's-fields; official assignee, Mr. Graham.

Thomas Widdish, Cooper's-row, wine-merchant, Nov. 28, Dec. 30, at the Bank-
ruptcy-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Borradaile and Ashmore, King's Arms-yard,
Coleman-street; official assignee, Mr. Abbott.

Samuel Roberts, Hastings, shoemaker, Nov. 29, Dec. 30, at the Bankruptcy-
Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Dyrson, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr.
Cassan, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street.

Ann Haslam, Radcliffe, Lancashire, victualler, Dec. 3, 20, at the Commissioners'
Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Foster, Manchester; and Messrs. Luke and
Waldron, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

Thomas Enock and Henry Jacob, Leicester, grocers, Nov. 28, Dec. 30, at the
Three Crowns Hotel, Leicester. Solicitors, Mr. Toller, Leicester; and Mr. Toller,
Gray's Inn-square.

Richard Moore, Hoxne, Suffolk, furniture-broker, Nov. 28, Dec. 30, at the Bell
Inn, Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Drake, Bungay; and Messrs. Ling and Harrison,
Blombury-square.

James Bakewell, Manchester, size-manufacturer, Dec. 3, 20, at the Commission-
ers' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Norris, Manchester; and Messrs. Norris
and Allen, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 12, G. Clarke, Irongate wharf, Paddington, hay-salesman—Dec. 12, J. K.
Picard, Russell street, Covent-garden, white-lead-maker—Dec. 12, J. Prendergrass,
Park-place, Upper Baker-street, Marylebone, under-writer—Dec. 13, P. C. Fletcher
and T. Fletcher, Greenhill, coal-merchants—Dec. 13, J. W. Neil, Maiden-lane
and Cumberland-row, Battle-bridge, varnish-manufacturer—Dec. 13, J. Meyer,
Houndsditch, warehouseman—Dec. 9, J. Collinson, Thomas-street, Stamford-street,
Blackfriars, hat-manufacturer—Dec. 9, W. Homan, Barking, Essex, smack-owner
—Dec. 9, J. Fussell, Old-street, St. Luke's, currier—Dec. 9, D. H. Rucker, J. A.
Rucker, and H. J. Rucker, Wormwood-street, and Mincing-lane, West India mer-
chants—Dec. 9, G. Ballard, Calcutta, merchant—Dec. 9, L. S. Cox and G. Cham-
bers, Lamb's-buildings, Bunhill-row, manufacturers of jannet and silk-ware; and
at St. Dunstan's-hill, wine-merchants—Dec. 12, W. W. Moyes, Plymouth, coal-mer-
chant—Dec. 9, J. Nicks, Warwick, carpenter—Dec. 10, A. Fletcher, Bolton-le-Moors,
Lancashire, glass-seller—Dec. 10, F. Newton, Norwich, silk-mercer—Dec. 10, H. Mer-
cer, Liverpool, merchant—Dec. 9, J. Hickling, Warwick, brick-maker—Dec. 13, C. W.
Kelk, Gimsford Brigg, Lincolnshire, seed-merchant—Dec. 13, T. Roe, Penny
Compton, Warwickshire, draper.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before
Dec. 9.

W. Hart, Church-passage, Rotherhithe, cement manufacturer—E. Tutt, Maryle-
bone-lane, oil and colourman—J. Shaw, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, tailor—S.
Matthews, King-street, Clerkenwell, brewer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugars re-
main in the same inactive state as last week, notwithstanding the importers have
submitted to a further reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The grocers were the principal
purchasers. Fine Antigua sold at 67s.; good middling Trinidad at 61s. 6d. to
62s.; brown Demerara, 59s. The estimated sales for the week are 1400 hhds.

NEW FRUIT.—No public sales this week; by private contract the purchases have
been some small parcels of uncleaned lots, at a slight reduction.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—A limited business has been done in Bengal. Siam
has been inquired after. Manila and Java are still without request. The import-
ers generally were not inclined to accept late prices.

Refined Sugars.—The market for refined goods still continues in a very languid
state. The refiners have again submitted to lower prices, still neither grocers nor
shippers are inclined to buy beyond their immediate wants. Double crushed, free
on board, 40s. per cwt., lumps to pass the standard, 50s.

NEW FRUIT.—The prices of the new fruit have given way, in consequence of a
large sale on Wednesday; it consisted of 114 butts, and thirty cartons of Zant and
Cephalonia, which sold at from 64s. to 72s.; and three cartons of Patras at 74s.;
also 750 boxes of new Valencia raisins, damaged, at 35s. to 44s. All other sorts at
the prices were nominally the same as our last week's quotations.

COFFEES.—The market for British Plantation coffees remain in a languid state,
only one parcel has been brought to public auction. The importers generally are not
inclined to press sales, nor to submit to any material reduction. Middling good
Jamaica sold at 92s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., and triage at 82s. to 88s. There has been no
public sales of Java, but a better demand for Ceylon by private contract.

TEAS.—The market remains dull. There is a slight demand for Bohea and low
Congous. The present low price of Hyson will, no doubt, increase the consump-
tion. Gunpowder and Cowslip Hyson are stiff at last sale's prices.

TALLOW.—The market this week has been in a languid state. The home trade
have purchased sparingly, at a decline on the rates of this week of 1s. to 1s. 3d.
per cwt. For Petersburg yellow candle tallow on the spot, 45s. 3d. to 45s. 6d. has
been accepted. For Spring delivery, 44s. 6d. per cwt.

HOPS.—The market continues very inactive; the trade are waiting for the an-
nouncement of the duty, which is now estimated at 199,000, to 192,000. The
prices remain as last week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

(COTTON.)—Last week there was a very fair attendance of the trade,
the market closed extremely full, and common middling grades of American
which were freely offered, declined pretty generally 1 or 1½, Brazil, Egyptian, and
East India, in a great measure, participating in the same; the sales of all descrip-
tions amounted only to 12,300 bales. The import of the week was 17,200 bales.

Since Friday the market has continued in the same depressed state. On Saturday
the sales were 1500; Monday, 2000; yesterday, 1000; and to-day, 2800—in all
8400 bales, and a further decline of 1s. 8d. and 1s. 4d. has been accorded to on
most descriptions. The present quotations are, Fair Bowdels, 10½; Pernambuco,
12½; Egyptian, 12½; and Saxauls, 5½d. There have been some arrivals of the new
crop of American cotton, the quality of which promises well, new Bowdels sell at
11½d. and 11¼d. The present stock of this port is 244,000 bales, of which 132,000
are American, and 46,000 East Indian, against 135,000, and 22,400, severally at
this time last year.

CORN MARKET.—Since my last, the weather has continued very cold and
wet, impeding all agricultural operations out of doors, and it is to be feared that
a great deal of grain in backward situations remains in the same state it did
a fortnight ago. Our imports of new grain from Ireland and coastwise have con-
tinued very small, particularly of wheat. At yesterday's market there was a very
numerous attendance of the trade, but they evinced great unwillingness to pur-
chase any articles, save those of middling quality of provender, and being un-
assisted by speculators, sales only to a very trivial extent were made. Purchases
might have been made at a decline since last week of 4d. to 6d. per 70lbs.; on wheat,
4s. to 4s. 6d. per 40lbs.; on flour, 2s. to 3d. per 45lbs.; 2d. per 240lbs on oatmeal; 1s. to
2s. per quarter on beans and peas; but on barley and fine malt little or no
decline has occurred.

CORN EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 18, 1836.

Wheat... p. Qr. 48s to 70s | Malt... p. Qr. 58s to 66s | Bran... p. Qr. 25s to 34s
Rye... 36s to 40s | Peas... 38s to 50s | Oats... 9s to 10s
Barley... 30s to 45s | Beans... 40s to 48s | Pollard... 14s to 20s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Wheat... 41s. 1d. | Barley... 28s. 9d. | Rye... 34s. 9d. | Peas... 39s. 8d. | Oats... 41s. 1d.
AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.
40s. 9d. | 36s. 7d. | 24s. 0d. | 33s. 1d. | 42s. 0d. | 41s. 0d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

37s. 8d. | 7s. 10d. | 10s. 9d. | 19s. 9d. | 6s. 6d. | 8s. 0d.
Duties on Grains from British Possessions out of Europe.
5s. 0d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d.

PRICES OF SEEDS.

Linseed... 52s to 64s | Coriander Seed... 8s to 10s per Cwt.
D to Cake... 15s 0s per 1000 | Clover Seed... red 56s to 80s do
Rapeseed... 35s to 38s per Last | Ditto... white 60s to 84s do
D to Cake... 60s per ton | Mustard Seed... 7s to 9s per Bus.
Curraway Seed... 43s to 47s per Cwt. | Ditto... brown 9s to 12s do.

FLOUR, per Sack.

Town made... 55s to 60s | Essex & Suffolk, on board... 44s to 50s
Seconds... 50s to 55s | Norfolk and Stockton... 40s to 50s

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

To sink the offal—per 8lb.
Beef... 3s. 6d. 0s. 0d. 4s. 6d. | Veal... 0s. 0s. 0d. 0s. 0d. 5s. 0d.
Best Down & Polled Mutton... 4s. 6d. | Pork... 4s. 8d. 0s. 0d. 0s. 0d. 5s. 0d.
Heads of Cattle this day—Beasts, 71; Sheep, 38s; Calves, 15s; Pigs, 52s.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 30s; Sheep, 17s; Calves, 8s; Pigs, 38s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef... 2s. 4d. 3s. 4d. 3s. 10d. | Veal... 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 8d.
Mutton... 2s. 8d. 3s. 2d. 3s. 6d. | Pork... 3s. 8d. 4s. 8d. 5s. 0d.
ISLINGTON.
Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 22; Sheep, 220; Calves, 0.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts 79; Sheep, 1160; Calves 0; Pigs, 0.
ROMFORD.
Oxen... 3s. 6d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. | Lambs... 0s. 0d. 0s. 0d. 0s. 0d.
Cows and Heifer... 2s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. | Calves... 3s. 4d. 4s. 8d.
Sheep... 2s. 0d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 0d. | Pigs... 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d.
BARK.
English Oak (load)... 16 0 to 18 0 | Mimosa (per ton)... 11 0 to 12 0
Foreign (per ton)... 5 0 to 7 0 | Valonia... 18 0 to 21 0
New S. W... 7 0 to 11 0

TIMBER (per load).

Quebec Oak... 0 0 0 to 6 0 0
Quebec Pine, red... 4 15 0 to 4 17 6
Riga Fir... 5 10 0 to 5 12 6
Dantzic and Memel... 5 5 0 to 5 10 0

GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign Gold in Bars (standard)... per oz. 37 17 10½
10 Guilder pieces... 3 16 6
20 Franc pieces... 3 16 6
New Dollars... 4 10 0
Silver in Bars (standard)... 0 0 5½

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

Hour.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Direction.	Force.	Remarks.
Thurs. 10	from 42 to 53	29.53 to 29.57	Monday 14	34 .. 45	29.54 .. 29.57
Friday.. 11	30 .. 51	29.30 .. 29.40	Tuesday 15	38 .. 45	29.57 .. 29.59
Saturd. 12	30 .. 45	29.74 .. 29.78	Wednesday 16	39 .. 51	29.58 .. 29.63
Sund. 13	43 .. 36	29.65 .. 29.53			

Prevailing winds S. E. and S. W. Generally cloudy, except the 14th, and morn-
ing of the 15th, with frequent rain. Rain fallen .6175 of an inch

Edinburgh. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH,

NOVEMBER 10, 1836.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
MINES ROYAL	Carnbrea	85	7 3 6	609 17 6		
1. CO.	Richard	41	8 11 6	351 11 6		
	Marazion	23½	7 15 6	181 8 4		
	Wheal Darlington	49	8 2 6	398 2 6		
	Wheal Providence	87	7 7 6	641 12 6		
	Wheal Tolgus	75	7 15 6	583 2 6		
2. ENGLISH COPPER CO.	Wheal Jewel	74	7 6 6	542 1 0		2765 14 10
		109	8 2 6	854 7 6		
3. VIVIAN AND SONS.		88	6 14 0	589 12 0		
		78	6 16 6	532 7 0		
		70	10 3 6	712 5 0		
		60	7 14 0	452 0 0		
		19½	9 4 0	180 18 0		
	Carnbrea	42	4 15 6	196 7 0		
		21	3 10 0	73 10 0		
	Fowey Consols.	30	7 8 0	696 0 0		
	Wheal Darlington	52	4 4 0	218 8 0		
	Wheal Providence	49	3 2 0	151 18 0		
	Wheal Busy	71	3 13 6	260 18 6		
		66	3 3 6	206 5 0		
	Wheal Tolgus	32	3 15 0	120 0 0		
4. FREEMAN & CO.	Carnbrea	23½	7 15 6	181 8 4		
	Tresavean	22	8 19 6	197 9 0		
	Marazion Mines	42	4 6 6	181 13 0		
	Wheal Darlington	91	9 18 0	900 18 0		
	Levant	39	11 10 0	448 10 0		
		28½	11 10 0	327 15 0		
	Wheal Buller	62	4 5 6	265 1 0		
	Wheal Tolgus	96	7 13 0	504 18 0		
	Wheal Providence	43	16 13 6	730 7 6		
5. P. GREEN-FELL & SONS.	Tresavean	50½	7 10 6	380 0 3		4138 0 1
	Fowey Consols	91	6 9 0	586 19 0		
	Wheal Tolgus	98	5 19 0	683 2 0		
		60	10 11 6	634 10 0		
		54	8 19 0	483 6 0		
	Wheal Trenwith	48	7 10 0	360 0 0		
		26	7 7 6	191 15 0		
		17	5 8 0	91 16 0		
6. CROWN COPPER CO.	Carnbrea	31	19 2 0	592 2 0		3311 8 3
	Tresavean	77	7 11 0	581 7 0		
	Wheal Trevaun	56	8 18 0	438 8 0		
	Relistian	13	15 6 0	198 18 0		
	Wheal Buller	25	4 19 6	124 7 6		
7. NEVILL, SIMS, DRUCE, AND CO.	Tresavean	93	13 0 0	1209 0 0		1995 2 6
	Fowey Consols	96	6 17 0	657 12 0		
	Wheal Providence	144	4 17 6	71 10 0		
	Levant	39	11 10 0	448 10 0		
		28½	11 10 0	327 15 0		
	Wheal Busy	56	1 18 0	106 8 0		
	Relistian	77	11 2 0	854 14 0		
		58	8 10 6	494 9 0		
	Coad's Ore	20	2 9 6	49 10 0		
8. WILLIAMS, FORSTER & CO.	Wheal Jewel	85	10 1 0	854 5 6		4219 8 0
		32½	10 4 6	332 3 6		
		19½	9 4 0	180 18 0		
	Carnbrea	67	11 10 6	1092 15 6		
		41	8 11 6	531 11 6		
		23½	7 15 6	181 8 4		
		22	8 19 6	197 9 0		
	Tresavean	95	7 18 0	750 10 0		
	Marazion	63	9 10 0	598 10 0		
		56	4 7 6	245 0 0		
		38	15 15 0	598 10 0		
		28	2 13 0	74 4 0		
		36	3 6 6	181 13 0		
	Wheal Providence	144	4 17 6	71 10 0		
		34	1 18 0	64 12 0		
	Levant	66	24 8 6	1660 18 0		
	Wheal Trevaun	71	6 4 0	440 4 0		
		33½	6 4 0	207 14 0		
	Wheal Trenwith	35	16 7 0	572 5 0		
	Wheal Beauchamp	34	5 6 0	170 17 0		
	East W. Strawberry	40	4 19 0	198 0 0		
9. BENSON, AND CO.	Wheal Jewel	46	6 18 6	318 11 0		8054 19 3
	Wheal Darlington	37	1 15 0	64 15 0		
	Wheal Providence	50	3 11 0	177 10 0		
		14½	4 17 6	71 10 0		
10. GLASCOTT, AND CO.	Wheal Jewel	32½	10 4 6	332 3 6		632 6 0
		19½	9 4 0	180 18 0		
	Carnbrea	22	8 19 6	197 9 0		
	Wheal Trevaun	33½	6 4 0	207 14 0		
		107½				918 7 11
		3098				32112 4 6

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

Sampled October 25, and sold at Swansea, November 16.

Samped October 25, and sold at Swansea, November 16.									
Mines	Tons	Standard	Price	Purchaser	Mines	Tons	Standard	Price	Purchaser
Chill	115.	109s.	19 18 0.	Vivians.	Ballymur.	36.	161s.	2 16 0.	Grenfell.
do.	105.	109.	20 2 0.		do.	31.	169.	2 8 0.	
do.	70.	110s.	18 8 6.	Grenfell.	do.	13.	144s.	4 3 0.	
do.	45.	109s.	18 6 6.		do.	12.	161s.	2 16 0.	
Norway.	86.	125.	6 19 6.	Williams.	Anglesey	105.	144s.	4 12 0.	
do.	85.	122s.	6 19 0.		Connorsree	60.	167.	2 15 0.	Vivians.
do.	71.	119s.	8 1 6.	Grenfell.	do.	25.	152s.	3 9 6.	Benson.
do.	64.	121.	7 14 6.		Ballygab.	29.	142s.	5 4 6.	Grenfell.
Ballymur.	114.	140.	5 2 0.		do.	19.	134s.	3 6 8.	
do.	70.	143s.	3 6 6.		Laxey	45.	141.	5 9 6.	Benson.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

FRENCH FUNDS.

IRISH FUNDS.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

PRICES OF METALS.

TIDE TABLE

WIND WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from November 19 to November 26

Satur.	Sunday	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frida
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BRITAIN WINS

FOREIGN MINES.

RAILWAYS

Blackwall	25	25
	50	78

MISCELLANEOUS

CANALS

100	100
100	100

COMPAN

JOINT STOCK BANK

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

DOCKS.

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ROADS

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